THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

- THE AUSTRIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
- SOME RECENT BUILDINGS BY THE CITY ARCHITECT AND DIRECTOR OF HOUSING, LIVERPOOL

FEBRUARY 19, 1953 · VOL. 203 · NO. 8 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

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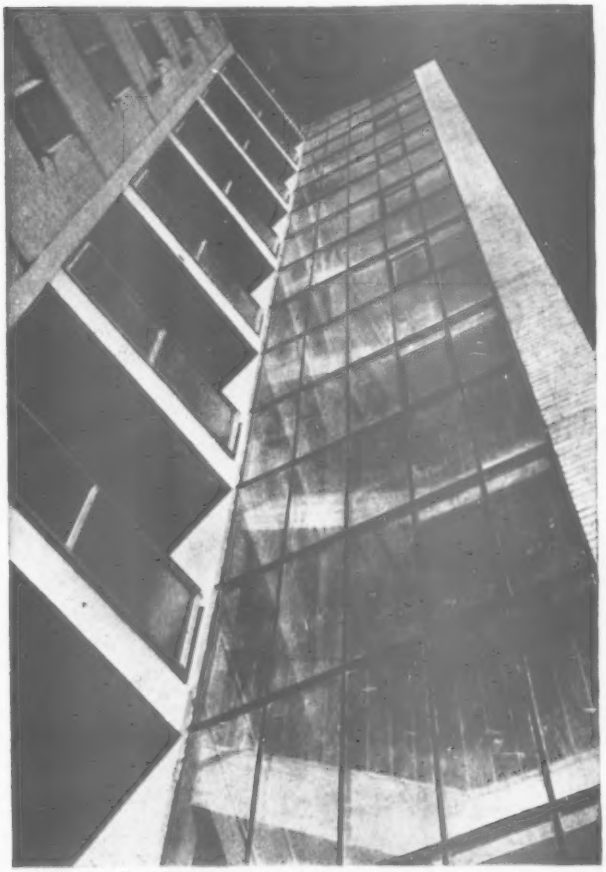
LONDON LOOKS UP

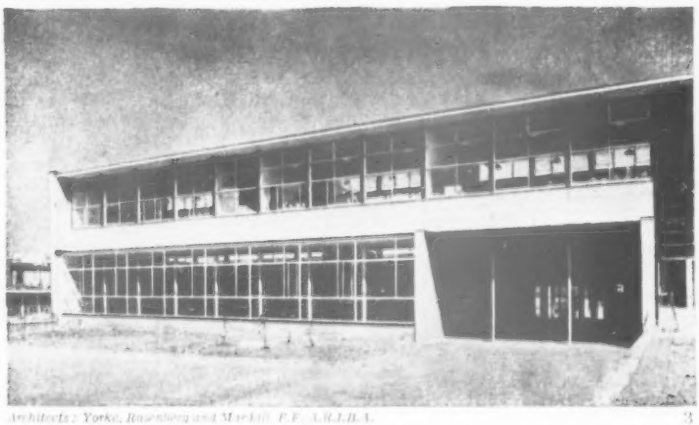
The new housing estates in the capital are keeping Londoners in London — which is where sparrows, Dr. Johnson and Londoners prefer to live. New houses and flats, taking the place of dismal bomb sites and scarecrow slum tenements, are beginning to take the edge off London's housing problem.

Compared with the "buildings" and "dwellings" of a past era, it is noticeable that the new architecture is ablaze with windows — many of which were produced by Williams & Williams of Chester. Working with architects of vivid imagination (and bringing to the problem all the vigour and enthusiasm of crusaders) Williams & Williams are producing windows and glazing that fulfil the high standards of contemporary design. In the housing estates shown, and many others across the face of Britain, Williams & Williams are doing a good job — as indeed they are in buildings and factories, art galleries and aeroplane hangars all over the world.

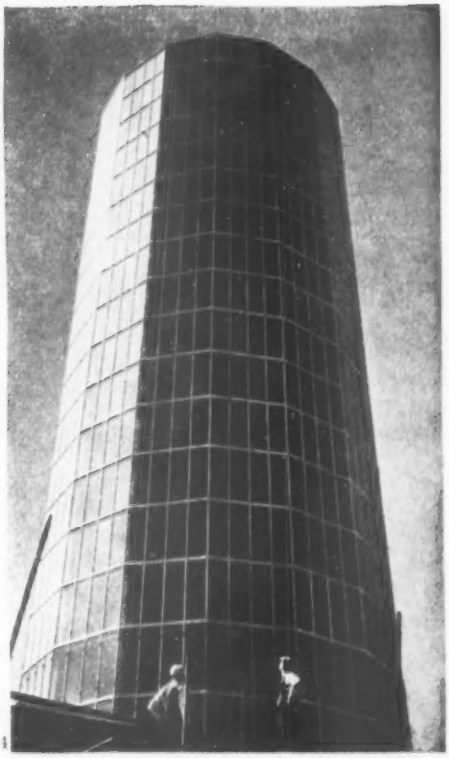


Architects: Powell and Moya, A.A., R.I.B.A. 1

Architects: Tecton. 2



Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall, F.F., A.R.I.B.A. 3



Architects: Powell and Moya, A.A., R.I.B.A. 4

1. These flats at Pimlico are part of the Westminster City Council's housing plan that will eventually cover 30 acres. Williams & Williams supplied metal windows, metal doors, and Aluminex Patent Glazing for this enormous project. 2. Expert use of standard metal windows helped produce the striking effect shown in this elevation of the flats at Finsbury. 3. New houses mean new schools. At this school in Lansbury, Williams & Williams produced all the doors and windows. Williams & Williams have put windows and walls of glass into 128 schools all over the country. 4. The Pimlico Polygon, a new landmark in hot water tank cladding—and indeed a new landmark on London's river—is covered with Aluminex Patent Glazing. The all aluminium glazing bar is used in reverse so that broken glass can be replaced from the galleries inside the glass surround eliminating need for scaffolding. Aluminex, together with metal windows and doors, is produced by Williams & Williams of Chester.

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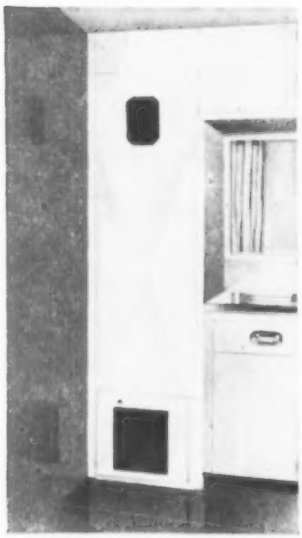

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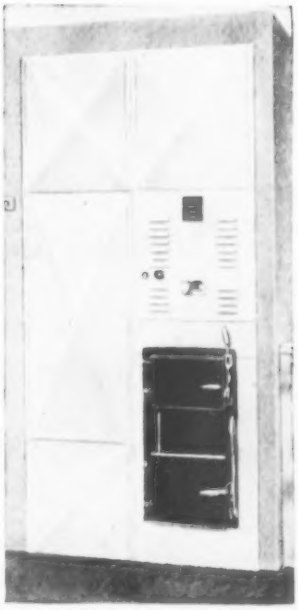

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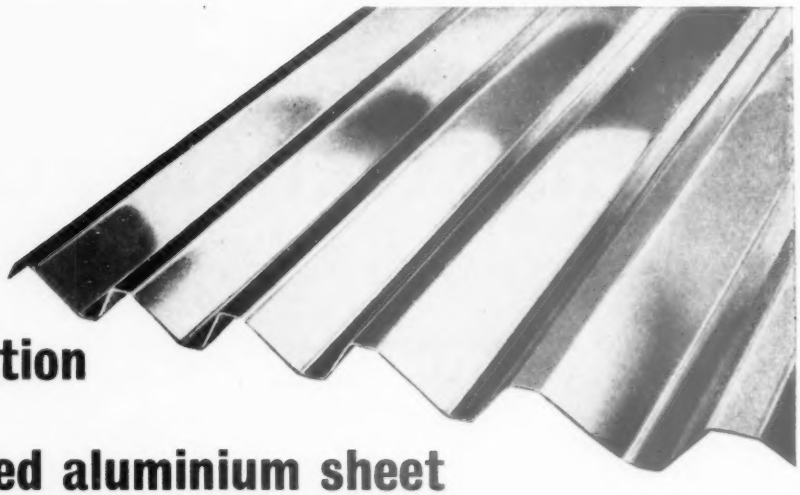
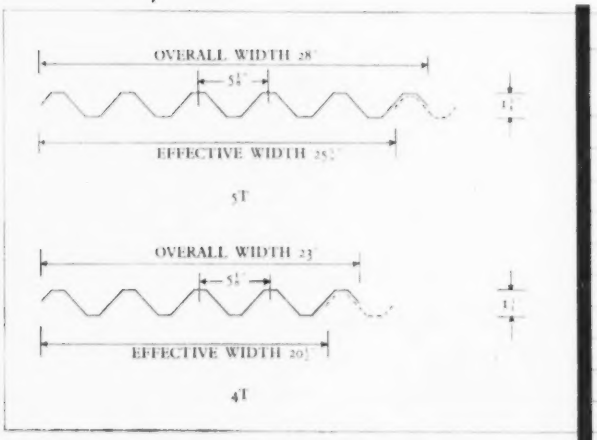
'Rigidal'

Trough Section

corrugated aluminium sheet



'Rigidal' Trough Section sheet, manufactured in two widths and two gauges, is capable of spanning purlins at up to 9′ 0″ centres and may be used on roof pitches as low as 9°. Curved sheets can be supplied to a minimum radius of 8′ 0″.



Purlin spacings and recommended maximum design loads

Purlin Spacing	Design loads (lb./sq. ft.)	
	18 swg	19 swg
6′ 0″	87	71
6′ 6″	76	61
7′ 0″	64	52
7′ 6″	56	46
8′ 0″	49	40
8′ 6″	44	36
9′ 0″	40	32
9′ 6″	36	28
10′ 0″	32	25
10′ 6″	28	*

*Not recommended

Notes 1. The above design loads are based on a maximum working stress of 11,000 lb./in.² giving a factor of safety of 2 on the 0.1% proof stress (yield).
2. The zigzag line indicates the maximum purlin spacings which may be employed when working to B.S. Code of Practice C.P.3., Ch. V Para. 7b. Use of purlin spacings below the line depends upon the pitch of the clad surface, the maximum spacings shown being those recommended for vertical walls.
3. The recommendations tabulated above are based on an assumed minimum roof pitch of 10°, with sheets fixed in accordance with recommended practice, including seam bolts at 18″ centres.

'Rigidal' sheet lights can be supplied to match Trough Section sheet.

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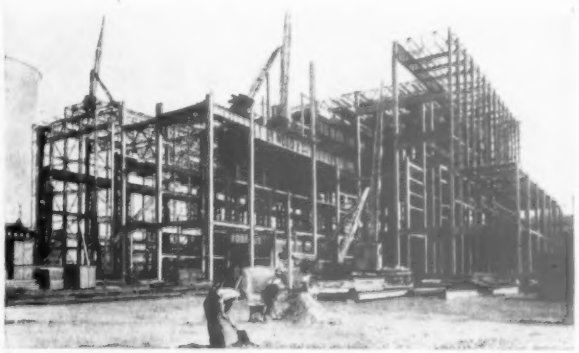

CHADDERTON POWER STATION

This photograph appears by courtesy of The British Electricity Authority, N.W. Division

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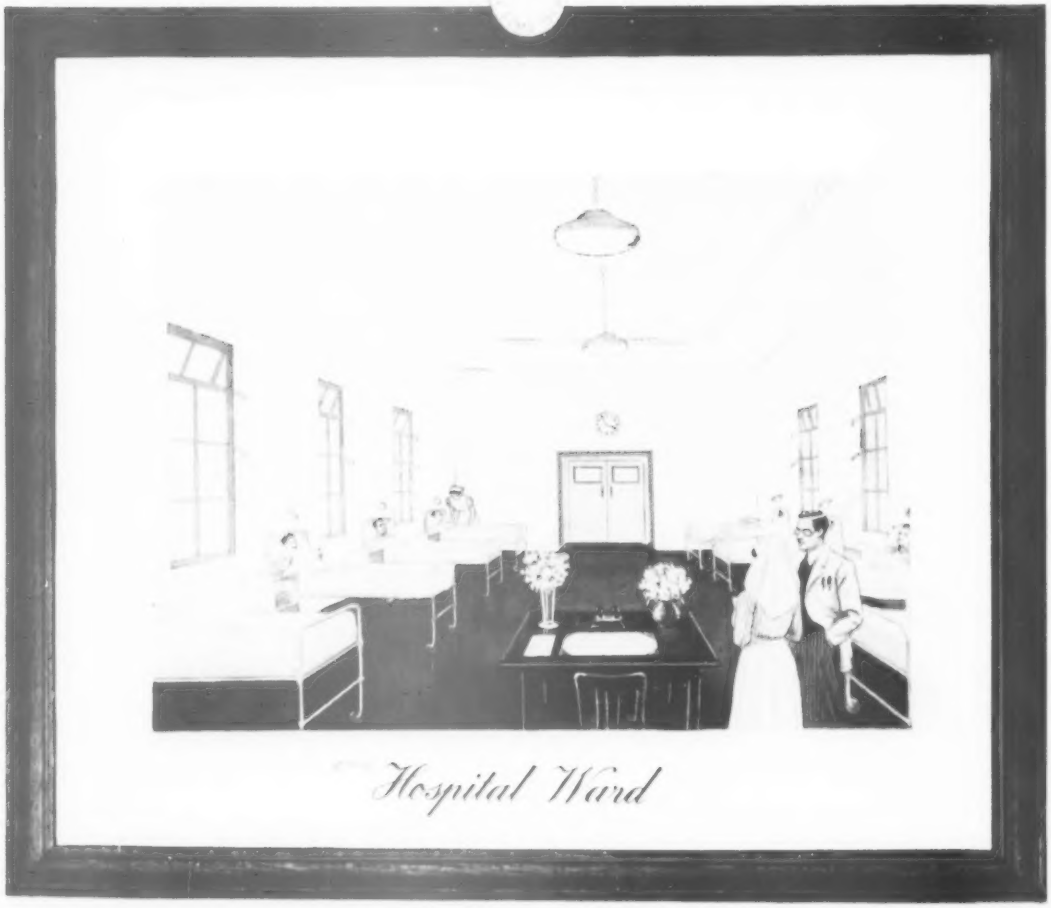

Hospital Ward

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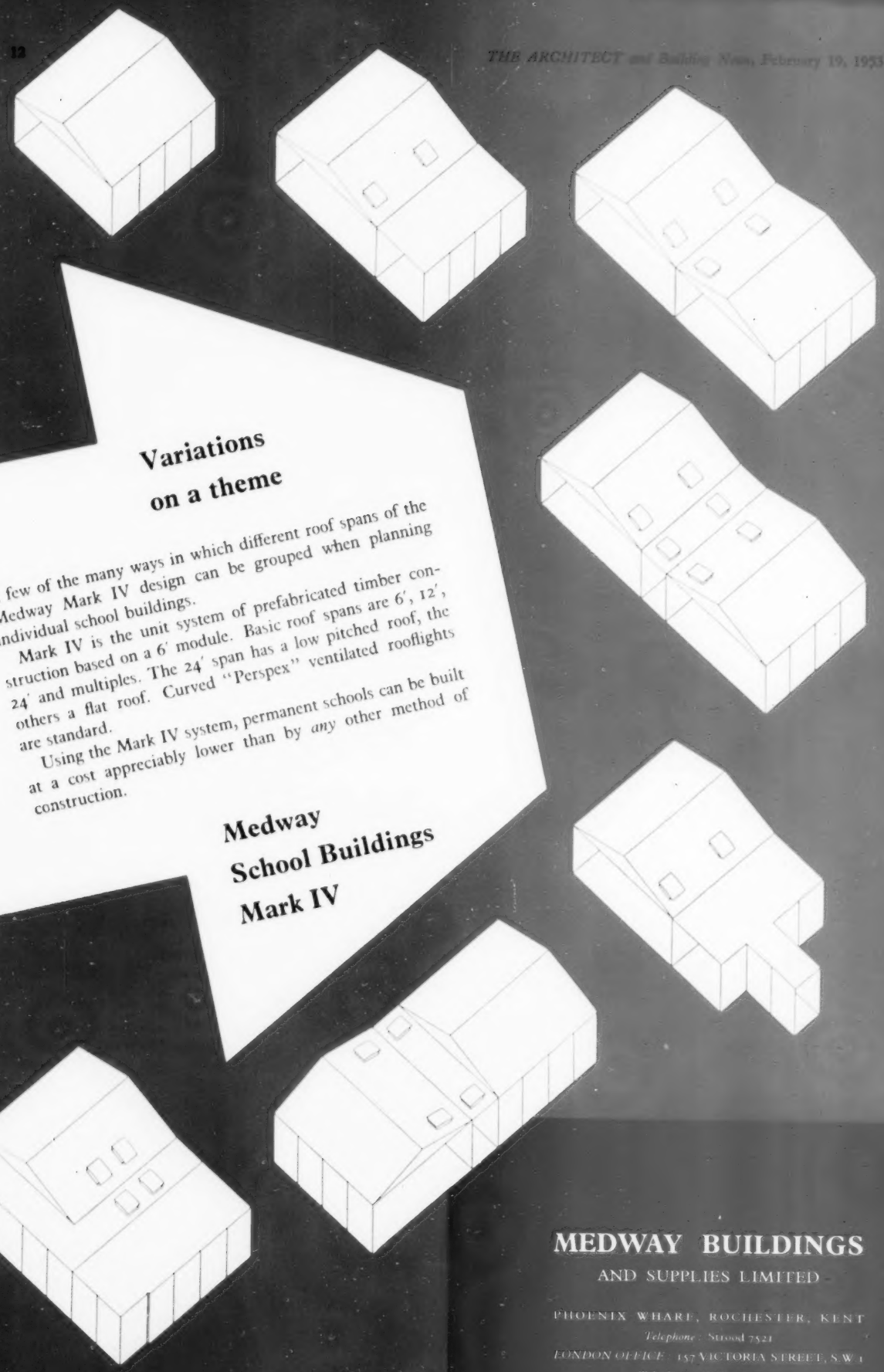

Variations on a theme

A few of the many ways in which different roof spans of the Medway Mark IV design can be grouped when planning individual school buildings.

Mark IV is the unit system of prefabricated timber construction based on a 6′ module. Basic roof spans are 6′, 12′, 24′ and multiples. The 24′ span has a low pitched roof, the others a flat roof. Curved "Perspex" ventilated rooflights are standard.

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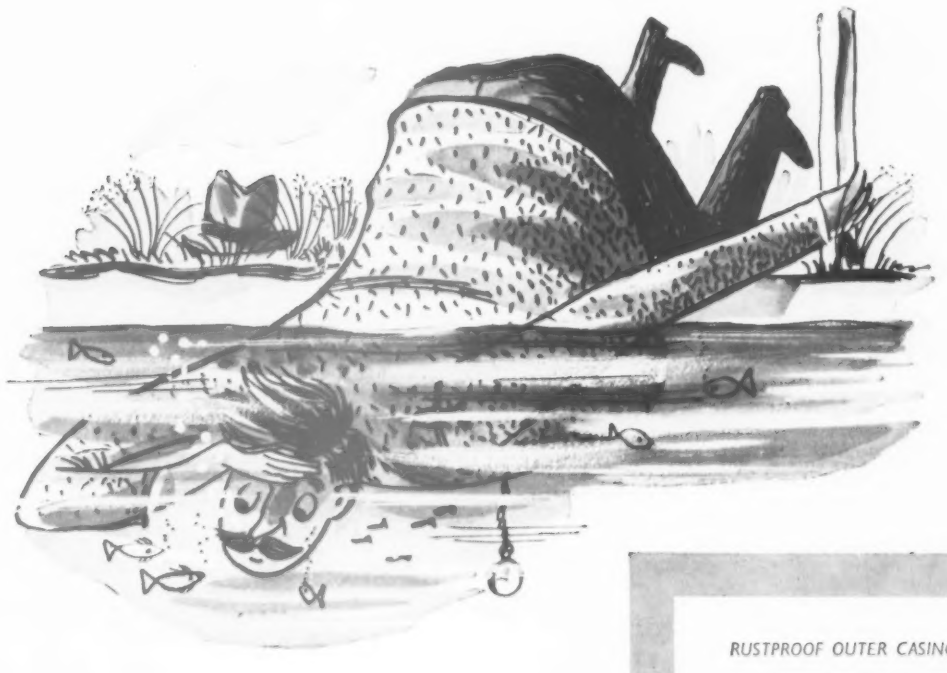
More in it than meets the eye!



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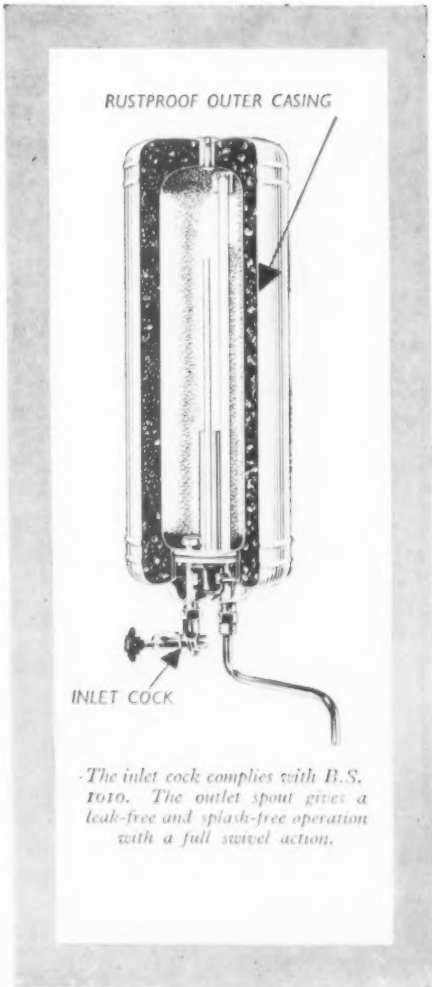

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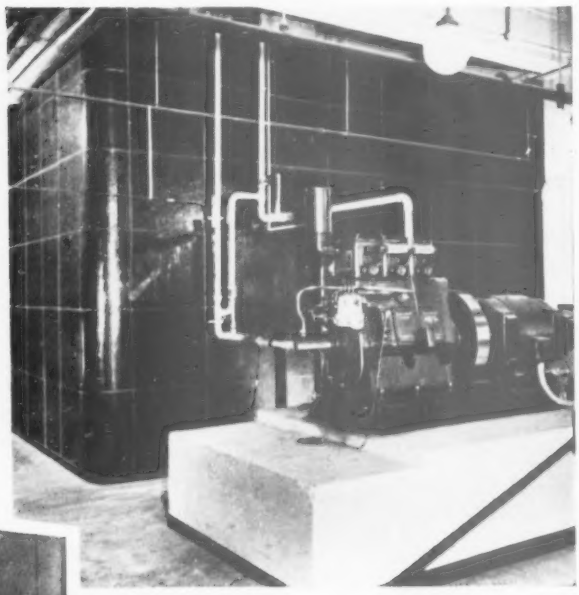
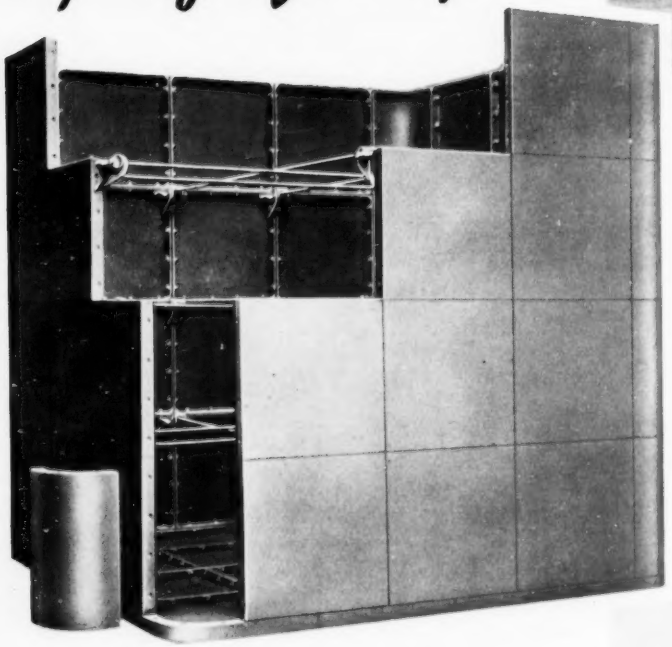


Above : A 37,900 gallon tank on duty in the basement of Thames House, London.

Below : An "airborne" Mather & Platt tank of 80,000 gallons capacity on active service with the R.A.F.



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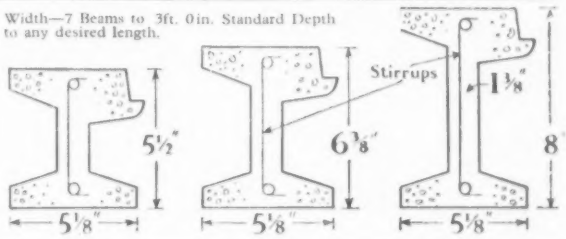

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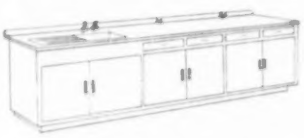

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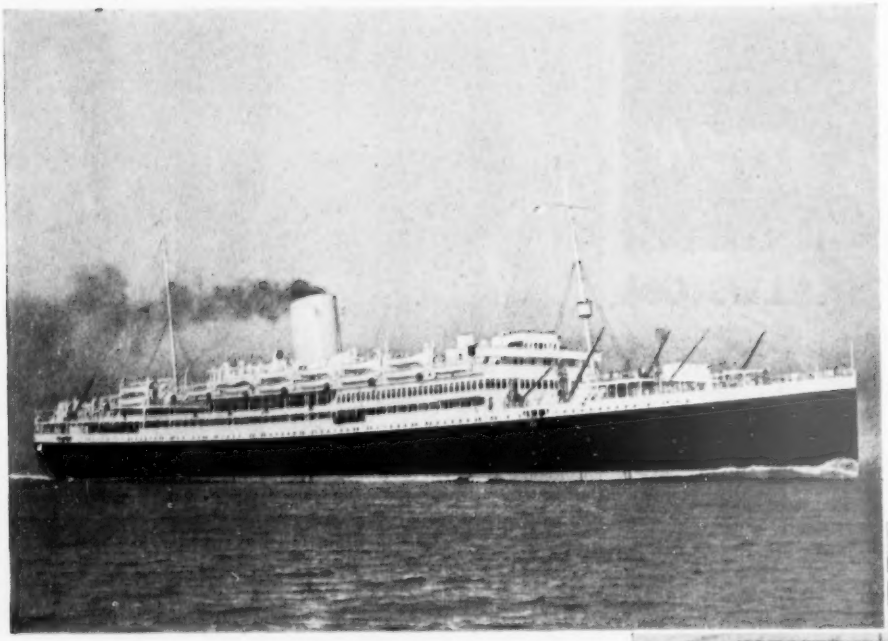

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Vol. 203 No. 8

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

February 19, 1953

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid: U.S.A. and Canada $9.00

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HOSPITALS AND HEALTH SERVICE

THE Central Health Services Council of the Ministry of Health recently issued a pamphlet of recommendations concerning in-patients in hospitals.*

This is an important document, couched in terms that may be described as those of sorrow rather than indignation. It is eminently sound, and as such should have had an introductory note from the Minister to say so. What is most important and completely astounding are the implications which may be drawn from what is set down. To those who by reason of good health or the avoidance of accidents are unacquainted with the working and conditions of present-day hospitals, or those architects who may not be concerned (and even many who are) with the design and maintenance of hospitals, this document will be a shock as well as a revelation.

If a measure of man's common sense can be indicated by "man's inhumanity to man," then he has not yet grown to manhood, especially in the matter of hospitals. Apart from the fact that there are now a large number of hospitals where there were but a few a hundred years ago, much of the routine and methods of these establishments would seem to have advanced but little in generalities from those which arose from the semi-military reforms of Florence Nightingale.

What is any humanitarian, even the most callous, to say when an official document says that an attitude exists which "fails to recognize that most patients cannot and should not, after entering hospital, cease to be people with personalities, needs and interests of their own and become merely bodies"? Common sense cannot be seriously assumed when we read that "medical theory increasingly recognizes the influence of non-medical factors on the patient's medical condition and the necessity from this point of view for treating the patient as a whole. Yet in some respects hospital practice has tended in the opposite direction." Hospital routine "tends too easily to give him (the patient) the impression that he has got into the grip of a monstrous machine the working of which he does not understand and cannot influence." There are many other points of general nature that could be quoted; but there are others of detail related to the design and maintenance of hospitals, and which concern, therefore, architects more closely. If some of the items enumerated are justified, it is a further disclosure of lack of common sense, this time on the part of administrative and maintenance staffs. These bodies of technical workers can probably claim that they are too much governed and overruled by medical and administrative opinions to insist on the exercise of common sense in reconstruction and maintenance work, and this probably may be true. On the design side an architect, by his very training and knowledge, can deal with buildings and equipment very adequately if he is not overruled by individual opinions or the instructions of half-informed committees; his common sense and technical ability seldom in practice depart from the same lines of progression.

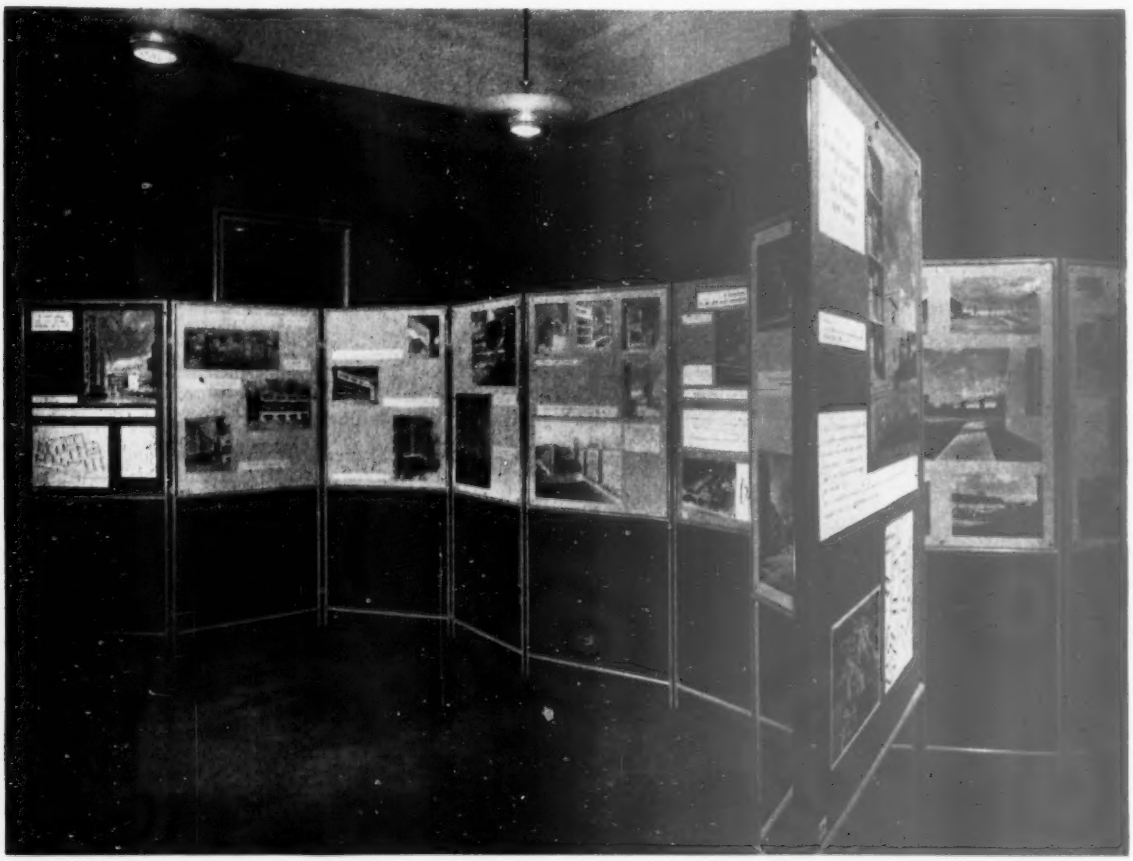
What are some of the points made in this pamphlet? Most hospitals have insufficient waiting and other accommodation for relatives or others arriving with or visiting patients. Passenger lifts are sometimes available, but not for patients. "Normally there should be two chairs at each patient's bedside; two visitors . . . normal . . . it should not be necessary for one of them to sit on the bed." Earphones or pillow-phones should be installed rather than loud-speakers. Wards should not be redecorated when occupied by patients; the type of decoration should not be left entirely to the maintenance staff—others

* *The Reception and Welfare of In-patients in Hospitals*: H.M.S.O., 1953, 9d. net.

can contribute—medical and nursing staff and architects. Ward clocks should be provided and be silent(!). Curtains around beds rather than movable screens, but the runners must be silent(!!). Doors should be designed to be silent, and this applies to lift-gates and other movable or structural equipment (this provision " is rare," says the pamphlet). Food and other trolleys should be designed to move quietly ; lights are better than bells or even buzzers —and so on. . . .

Is it really true that it has taken a hundred years and now the whole weight of a central responsible Council and the machinery of a major Government Department to tell us that we are failing in these elementary matters of common sense ? That " it should not be a rule that sheets must be tucked in tightly over the patient's feet whether he likes it or not," and that a patient should, unless prohibited on medical grounds, have at his bedside a carafe filled with water so that he may have a drink of water at any time without troubling the nursing staff " (Shades of Scutari !) That tea need not be sugared and milked before it is served, irrespective of the patients' tastes. That " injudicious discussion of a patient's case " by doctors " within earshot of the patient " may cause distress. Or that " the welfare of the patient must never be subordinated to the needs of teaching."

In discussing broadly the financial side, the pamphlet " sees no reason why financial stringency should prevent the carrying out of the greater part of our recommendations if they are accepted " ; we agree ; if only to try to rid ourselves of the sense of inferiority that this document has produced. The Central Health Services Council is to be congratulated on this ventilation of these matters. Hospital Boards and the Ministry itself must at once implement the recommendations in the form of a reasonable programme for the extension of common sense.



R.I.B.A. TOURING EXHIBITION: HOME AND SURROUNDINGS

This exhibition which has been specially prepared for touring the country consists of 30 panels mounted on light portable stands and has been so designed that it can be adapted to suit rooms of varying shapes. The Royal Institute is lending the exhibition free of charge to responsible bodies for showing in Art Galleries, Museums, Public Libraries, departmental stores and other suitable places frequented by the public. Already applications for the exhibition have been received from a very large number of centres. The exhibition will remain on view at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.1, until Saturday, February 28th, after which it goes on tour. The exhibition deals with the important subject of housing and shows the way in which architects can ensure—even in the more densely populated areas—an environment worth living in and one worth looking at. By means of photographs and drawings it illustrates the architects' contribution to the particular problem of siting, lay-out and landscaping at different densities (i.e., persons per acre).

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

SCHOOLS AT THE BUILDING CENTRE

An exhibition of photographs and models of post-war schools built or building with the title of "Britain Builds for Education" is to be shown at the Building Centre from March 2-26. This exhibition is, I understand, for public rather than professional consumption. Some seventy buildings will be illustrated, ranging from Nursery Schools to Colleges for Further Education. The exhibition will include between thirty and forty models. Unfortunately, only very few of the photographs will be coloured. This means that one of the outstanding features of our present school-building programme will not be fully illustrated. The Building Centre hopes to make up for this in part by showing textiles used in schools and by arranging a complementary display of furniture and other school fittings.

REPORT ON A.A. SCHOOLS SYMPOSIUM

I understand that the full report of the Symposium on Schools recently held at the Architectural Association is now available from the Secretary, 36, Bedford Square. Price, members 5s, non-members 10s 6d.

THE SOCIETY FOR ITALIC HANDWRITING

I see that the Society of Scribes and Illuminators has formed a Society for Italic Handwriting because of the rising interest in the subject. The object of the society is to improve the standards of handwriting by the adoption of cursive hands based upon Renaissance models. Apart from holding meetings and discussions, the society hopes to arrange classes and small exhibitions. Subscription, 10s per annum. Enquiries to Miss Anna Hornby, Iles Green, Far Oakridge, Stroud, Glos. I know a number of architects who already practise this type of writing; many others, I am sure, would like to do so.

FOR FLOOD RELIEF

A Midlands firm has presented the Lord Mayor with a motor grader for flood relief. This vast machine, which is valued at £5,000 and weighs 10 tons, will undoubtedly be very welcome, but may cause some administrative problems as it seems unlikely that the Lord Mayor will be able to spare the time to drive it himself.

VIBRATIONS FROM AIRCRAFT

A recent D.S.I.R. publication, prepared by the B.R.S., is entitled *The Assessment of Vibration Entity*—I wonder who thought up that one—and deals with the whole question of damage by vibration. Perhaps the research was carried out because of the continuous complaints of damage to buildings by aircraft vibration. I have not yet read the publication, but I understand from the *Manchester Guardian* that aircraft are scarcely mentioned in it. Much space is, however, devoted to the question of the measurement of vibrations and their effect on people. I was delighted to find that there is a scale for earthquake vibrations on the same principle as the Beaufort scale for wind. The Rossi-Forel tables range from force one "which can be felt by experienced observers," to force ten, "great disaster, buildings ruined, rocks fall, etc." Included among the other categories are "all become frightened, many run out," and "ordinary temples normally fall down." These delightful descriptions remind me of the following telegram sent after the Colombo air raid in 1942: "Don't afraid we all in safe."

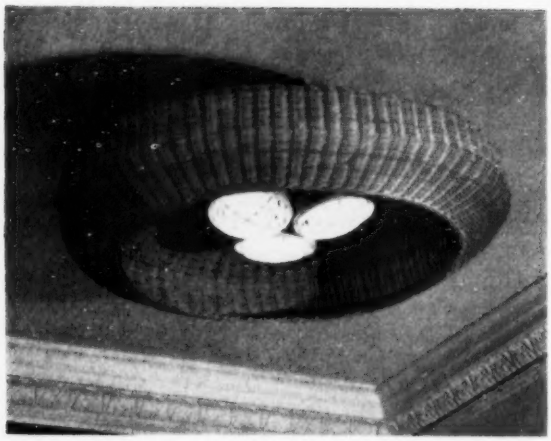
UNEASINESS AT HARVARD

I have just seen a bunch of cuttings from the "Harvard Crimson" the University daily newspaper. All these cuttings concern the Graduate School of Design there and they date from early December last year to the middle of last month. Under such headlines as "Design—A School Without Direction," and "Decadent Design," their author Michael Maccoby, President of the paper, discusses the problems of the school with special reference to the late President of Harvard, Dr. James Bryant Conant, now U.S. High Commissioner in Germany. The late Dean of the School, Dr. Joseph Hudnut, and the late Chairman of Architecture, Walter Gropius. The writer deplores the loss of Conant to American education at a time when all educational establishments are under political suspicion and due to be "investigated." Conant is described as having been for a long time past the recognized leader of American education. It is feared that his place will be very difficult to fill. Dr. Hudnut who should have retired earlier remained in office while a search was made for someone to take his place. Meanwhile Professor Gropius reached the retiring age and left the school. It appears that personal relationships between Hudnut and Gropius were not good. Maccoby says of Gropius that "to the outside world he was the school; to much of the faculty he, not Dean Joseph Hudnut, set the policy; and to the students he was the ideal architect, the master mould into which they poured their talents.

It is not difficult to see that with such a set-up things might easily become difficult but it appears that it was the financial position which brought things to a head. The finance of the School of Design at Harvard is very complicated and seems at present to be passing through a very difficult phase not altogether unconnected with inflation and the run out of state-assisted ex-service students. This shortage of money led to the cutting of budgets and consequently of school work programmes. These reductions Maccoby thinks fell unfairly upon Gropius' department and worsened relations between him and Hudnut.

Professor Gropius' departure was described by some as being fatal to the school while others pointed out that even without Gropius there was plenty of teaching talent there. Non-supporters of Gropius argued that only a few of the top students ever saw the master and they were referred to as "Gropius' little geniuses, isolated by themselves downstairs." Supporters say that Gropius gave the school its point of view and backed his own theories on architecture while Dean Hudnut never actually made his philosophy of art clear.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of this unhappy quarrel it has evidently done the Harvard school no good. It was hoped that President Conant would appoint a strong Dean with administrative and money-collecting ability and a Chairman of Architecture of world-wide reputation. As a result of these hopes the appointment of J. L. Sert, the Spanish Architect Chairman of C.I.A.M., and town-



Basketwork light shade designed by Professor R. D. Russell in the entrance hall of Hamilton House, the new headquarters of the British Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Federation.

planner of half a dozen big cities in South America has not been received in America with the enthusiasm which has been shown in Europe. It is not suggested that Sert is not an able man but that he is too close to C.I.A.M. and Le Corbusier, neither of which institutions are liked too much in the States. It is further felt that it is likely that Sert will merge the appointments of Dean and Chairman of Architecture, and this for the reason stated above would not be popular although it might overcome some difficulties. Some people hoped that a Chairman of Architecture would be found among the present staff of the school but at the time of Sert's appointment three senior members of the school staff were asked to leave. It is not a very happy picture.

C. H. JAMES, R.A.

Mr. C. H. James, whose untimely death was announced last week, was one of the best of our traditional architects, and although his particular talent produced, to my mind, better private houses and civic buildings than blocks of flats, he had a very clear idea of what he was trying to do. Mr. James was often to be seen at the A.A. at lunch-time, where he was well loved for his quiet manner and dry wit. Although forced to be a non-player by losing a leg in the first war, Mr. James was a keen cricketer and supporter of the R.I.B.A. cricket club. He was elected to be its first president only a few weeks ago.

ABNER

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Lower Prices for Non-Traditional Houses

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government, in a circular to all Housing Authorities in England, points out that the list prices of a number of non-traditional types of houses were reduced from February 1.

He says that the results of a previous circular asking local authorities to make more use of the new methods of building houses—methods which result in quicker completions with fewer man-hours—have been most encouraging. In each of the three months August, October and November last the number of non-traditional houses in tenders approved was three times the corresponding figure in 1951. In September the increase was 50 per cent.

"The Minister hopes that the lower prices will encourage local authorities to put more of their current programmes into non-traditional houses," the circular adds. "He asks in particular that local authorities in areas likely to suffer from shortages of traditional materials or skilled building labour will take full advantage of the alternative that non-traditional methods provide."

The reductions, varying between about £40 and £80 (with further reductions for continuity orders) according to type and the area in which the houses are to be built, are due to changes in the price of building materials and economies resulting from the increased production of these houses last year.

The Modular Society

A series of three open meetings for General Discussion on Modular Co-ordination are to be held at 7.30 p.m. at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

The first, on *Wednesday, 4th March*, 1953, will be introduced by: Mr. W. A. Balmain, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. S. Johnson-Marshall, Mr. F. J. Samuely.

Mr. Alfred C. Bossom will be in the chair. A precis of the discussion will be circulated to members of The Modular Society before the next meeting.

The other two meetings in the series will be held at the same time and place on Thursday, 9th April, Thursday, 7th May.

At this formative stage of The Modular Society, these meetings will be freely open to the public, and all who are interested are cordially invited to take part in the discussion.

R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have conferred the Distinction in Town Planning upon Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A., who studied Town Planning at Liverpool University.

Mr. Maxwell Fry has worked on several towns in West Africa, and during the years 1943 to 1945 acted as Town-planning adviser to Lord Swinton, the resident Minister. He is now engaged with Monsieur le Corbusier, Monsieur Pierre Jeanneret, and Miss Jane Drew on the layout and buildings of Chandigarh, the new capital of E. Punjab, India.

The late Mr. C. H. James

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Semtex, Ltd., have moved their headquarters from Finchley Road to Semtex House, The Broadway, Welsh Harp, London, N.W.9.

* * *

Aberdare Electric Company announce that their Thermodare "Off-Peak" Storage Space Heaters are now free of purchase tax for all non-

domestic installations. The company's new London office is at 36, Victoria Street, S.W.1, telephone Abbey 1060.

COMPETITION

The University of Sheffield Architectural Competition

The Council of the University of Sheffield invite Architects in Great Britain to submit in competition designs for the new University buildings to be erected on sites in Western Bank and adjacent areas which will form part of the University central precincts.

The competition will be for a proposed new Library and for proposed new buildings for Departments of the Faculty of Arts and for Administration.

In addition competitors will be asked to prepare a layout for the other Departments set out in the schedules attached to the Conditions, so that the Library and Departments above mentioned will take their proper place in the final design.

The Promoters have appointed Sir Percy Thomas, P.P.R.I.B.A., of Cardiff, Mr. F. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., of London, and Mr. Gerard Young, J.P., Pro-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, to advise them on the conduct of the Competition and to act as their Assessors.

The following premiums are offered: To the author of the design placed 1st by the Assessors, £5,000; To the author of the design placed 2nd by the Assessors, £3,000; To the author of the design placed 3rd by the Assessors, £2,000.

The designs of each competitor are to be contained in one package and to be sent in and addressed to The Secretary, Architectural Competition, The University, Sheffield, 10, and endorsed "Design for University Buildings," not later than October 1, 1953, after which no design will be accepted.

Any questions which the competitors desire to ask must be addressed to The Secretary, Architectural Competition, The University, Sheffield, 10, on or before March 14, 1953, and all questions and answers thereto, as the Assessors consider necessary, will be sent to each competitor and will form part of the "Conditions and Instructions to Competing Architects."

The deposit of £2 paid by the applicant for the conditions (obtainable from the Secretary) will be returned to him on receipt of a *bona fide* design, or in the event of the applicant declining to compete, on the return of the competition documents at least four weeks before the date for submitting designs.

L.M.B.A. Cricket

The L.M.B.A., which for many years has been putting a cricket team into the field with considerable success, has formed an L.M.B.A. Cricket Club. Mr. Gerald Hill, the President, has accepted the Presidency for 1953, and Mr. G. P. Parker has been appointed Captain, Mr. J. D. Long acting as Hon. Sec. and Treas. for the first year. The club subscription is three guineas.

IN PARLIAMENT

Heat and Light

Mr. Hastings asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an approximate estimate of the relative efficiency in preventing heat loss from a room of a single glass window, a double glass window with an air space between, double glass window with air space and perspex between, and an ordinary plastered brick wall. Mr. Macmillan answered thus: Taking an 11in plastered brick cavity wall as the standard, I am informed that a double glass window with perspex between and ¼in spacing is a little less efficient. A double glass window with ¼in spacing lets through about one-and-a-half times as much heat and a single glass window about three times as much. A brick wall built with lightweight or clinker concrete blocks for the inner leaf is warmer than a double brick cavity wall. (February 10.)

Space Heating Standards

Mr. Nabarro asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what arrangements he had made to encourage production of solid-fuel-burning domestic appliances with new standards of performance based on achieving a room efficiency of 40 per cent with coal; to mark such appliances; and to produce high-efficiency open fires of ultility pattern, capable of easy installation in existing fire openings and with convection heating and a restricted throat, in accordance with recommendations in the Report of the Ridley Committee on National Policy for the use of Fuel and Power Resources.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd replied that he was glad to say that the manufacturers were already at work on these new designs. The so-called "room efficiency" standards had not yet been evolved, but he was advised that it might be possible to relate these to the present "test bench" standards. These were being revised and raised, and when this had been done the question of marking appliances could be decided. He emphasized, in answer to a point made by Mr. Nabarro that the relatively low efficiency of some appliances was causing confusion to householders, that marks which indicated super-efficiency must be based on very certain standards, and until this was that certainty it was undesirable to use marks. (February 9.)

Cambridgeshire Technical College

Mr. G. H. A. Hughes, Director of the London Master Builders' Association, is to be the speaker at this year's prizegiving of the Building and Architectural Department of the Cambridgeshire Technical College, which takes place at the College on Thursday, March 19. This is the second occasion on which he has been invited to deliver the annual oration. The subject of his address will be "The Craftsman is King."

CORRESPONDENCE

One-pipe Plumbing

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—I was interested to read Mr. W. S. Shirra's letter on One-stack plumbing as discussed in "Building Digest No. 48. The weakness he mentions can be avoided if the following precautions are taken:—

(a) The drain bend at the bottom of the stack should be to British Standard as recommended by the Building Research Station and should not be a sharp knuckle bend. The bend should be bedded on a solid bed of concrete. A duckfoot bend makes a first-class job if it is available.

(b) The soil pipe should be fitted *into* the drain bend to make sure that it is not placed eccentrically in the socket.

(c) It must be ensured that the bricklayer or drainlayer does not leave any concrete or jointing material inside the bend or in the stretch of drain from the bend to the manhole.

It is my personal experience that failure to observe point "c" has been the cause of the majority of serious blockages. Finally, research has shown that if there is a temporary stoppage due to rag, cardboard or excessive grease the water builds up in the stack and before it leaves the sink branch becomes deep enough to exert sufficient pressure and act as a plunger and moves the obstruction.

I am, etc.,
W. E. WRIGHT, R.P., M.I.P.
Chairman.
Econa Modern Products, Ltd.

COMING EVENTS

The Architectural Association.

February 25 at 8 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting. Talk on "Vertical versus Horizontal Living." Speakers: Ove Arup, C. Max Lock and Ernest H. Price, at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Institution of Structural Engineers.

February 26, at 5.55 p.m. "Soil Mechanics in Relation to Structural Engineering," by P. L. Capper, T.D., M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Member of Council), at 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Student Planning Group.

February 26, at 6.30 p.m. Talk on "Review of Housing and Neighbourhood Development Since the War," by Percy Johnson Marshall, Dip. Arc (Liv.), A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Assistant Senior Planning Officer, L.C.C., at 28, King Street, W.C.2.

R.I.B.A. EXHIBITION

Building in the Netherlands

An exhibition entitled Building in the Netherlands has been prepared by the Netherlands Government in co-operation with the Dutch Architectural Society and the Building Centre in Rotterdam. It is to tour all over Europe, and will have its first showing at the Royal Institute of British Architects. It is the first time that an extensive Dutch exhibition of this kind has been seen in London. The purpose of the exhibtion is to show post-war building in the Netherlands, and will include sections dealing with housing, schools, industry, welfare, recreation, town planning, landscape, etc. There will be a number of models as well as photographs and drawings, and some very interesting references to the reclamation of land in the North East Polder and the designing and building of new villages and towns in this area. The rebuilding of towns such as Rotterdam will be another feature.

The exhibition will be on view at 66, Portland Place, W.1, from February 25th to March 28th (Mondays-Fridays 10-7; Saturdays 10-5), and admission is free.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

A Review by

MAURICE TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A.

IF there is one meeting during the year I look forward to with anticipation it is the prize-giving, criticism and exhibition of students' work. I must admit I often come away despondent, sometimes the fault of the critic, sometimes the students' and sometimes my own.

This year I left 66, Portland Place in a pensive frame of mind. Do I expect too much? Do I judge the present-day student by the exhibitions of 20 years ago? Is life too serious a business for the present-day student to bother with the prizes? These and similar questions crossed my mind.

I came away disappointed at the exhition of drawings. I was not the only one. Why was there not a larger number of entries? It must be very disappointing to the jury and the officials of the R.I.B.A. As Mr. Lobb quite rightly pointed out, a glance through the R.I.B.A. Kalendar is surely proof of the encouragement to architectural talent and scholarship which the prizes and studentships offer. All of them have considerable prestige value and many provide opportunities for travel. You have only to look through the list of previous recipients and you will notice that the majority are household names in the architectural world. Their labours stood them in good stead.

In the past many students have criticized the unrealistic programmes set for the design subjects. I have struggled, myself, with impossible slopes, cliffs and islands, cursing whoever dreamt of such sites and programmes. This year, however, it was obvious that the jury who set the two design problems had gone to great pains to ensure that both subjects should be as realistic as possible, and in the case of the Victory Scholarship, an actual site was chosen at Dover.

The Intermediate design prize, which carries with it a certificate and the sum of £100, is for the study of contemporary architecture in Europe. The problem set was a railway terminal in a small provincial town. Competitors were given detailed information regarding the town. It was described as being pre-eminently Georgian in character, with buildings in mellow brick and red pantile roofs, dominated by a fine 14th-century church. The site was adequate and there were no snags regarding levels and access.

I mention these facts and also that the competitors had been warned before the *en loge* of the subject, because you just could not have believed it when you came to inspect the designs.

The problem was, in the first instance, one of circulation. How few must have grasped this fundamental point is borne out by the fact that of the 400 entries, only 10 were allowed to proceed to the Final stage. I cannot do better than quote Mr. Lobb's words on this question of circulation, as I feel they may help some future student. "I would particularly stress the necessity for competitors in these competitions to try and visualize themselves entering a railway station with other people, perhaps with only a few minutes to spare and go through all the actions which are necessary before boarding the train." If you had done just this, I feel sure many more would have entered the Final.

In studying the designs I had difficulty in finding that the careful descriptions given of the town had had the slightest influence whatsoever on the designs. I do not think the jury were looking for a Georgian designed brick station with sash windows, but neither were they expecting to be faced with extruded aluminium strips faced with vitreous enamelled panels or walls of glass.

Mr. Lobb gave a short criticism of each of the 10 entries, and if you are disappointed at not finding what he said about your design in the R.I.B.A. Journal because of lack of space, I have no doubt Mr. Haynes would let you have an extract of what he said. Do not be disappointed if it was not complimentary.

The Victory Scholarship, which is intended for the advancement of Architectural Education, carries with it a silver medal and the sum of £120. The subject was a hotel for car ferry passengers at Dover. A fine subject and an easy site. There were 156 entrants for the *en loge*. Only seven were allowed to proceed to the Final and for some reason two of the seven did not proceed—a pity.

Why only seven out of 156 entrants? The main reasons were that the majority of competitors fell down on the problems of aspect, prospect and access from the adjoining roads; in fact these were completely ignored. If you have a fine stretch of bay to the south of your site, why face the public rooms north and your dining room the same way? Darned silly, agreed, but many of you did it just the same.

I may be old fashioned and not quite in tune with some of the modern, so-called, elevations, but I hear that the jury were, to put it politely, not impressed. A bad show. It is not surprising that the award was not made.

There were two bright spots in the exhibition—the Owen Jones and the Measured Drawing Prize. The Owen Jones is for the improvement and cultivation of knowledge of the successful application of colour as a means of architectural expression. This prize was won by Mr. J. A. Wells-Thorpe and I would like to congratulate him on a beautiful set of sketches in colour. They were a pleasure to study. Both his design and supporting portfolio work were also of a high standard. I was so impressed by this entry that I obtained from Mr. Wells-Thorpe notes on his approach to the subject. He informs me that he chose a theme which, to the best of his knowledge, had not been touched upon, that of "the juxtaposition of colour and natural materials in the interior." He followed this theme through from the 12th to 20th century, but not attempting to show successive development, for, as he quite rightly stated, in many cases it does not exist or when it does, it is only unconsciously. He did, however, contrast the various combinations that occurred.

It was obvious from studying Mr. Wells-Thorpe's submissions that he had set out with a definite object as far as his studies were concerned, a fact which appears to have been lacking in many previous entrants.

For the last few years the entrants for this prize have attempted—and as far as I am concerned successfully—to baffle the uninitiated by classifying all colours symbolically, according to the Munsell colour code. Wells-Thorpe did not do this because, as he told me, colour is so much a matter of feeling. I agree.

Mr. Wells-Thorpe is hoping to go to Spain and study the relationship between spontaneous external colour and natural materials.

I was very pleased to see that Mr.

[Continued on page 242

designer: R. D. RUSSELL, B.D.I., F.S.I.A.

chief assistant: K. G. Browne, A.R.I.B.A

assisted by: K. G. Warren A.R.C.A.

HAMILTON HOUSE

New Interior

HAMILTON House, 138, Piccadilly, is the new headquarters of the British Rayon & Synthetic Fibres Federation. The widening interest of the industry made it necessary to move from No. 1, Upper Grosvenor Street. Considerable alteration has been made to adapt the new premises to provide a permanent display centre, London headquarters for all sections of the industry, and a penthouse club for the benefit of members, their friends and customers. Accommodation includes Committee and Board rooms for the Federation and reception and entertainments centre for buyers from abroad and from other parts of the United Kingdom.

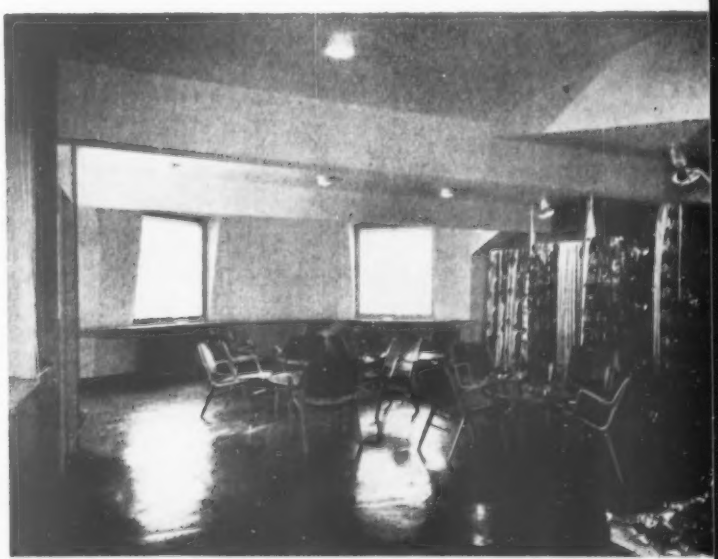
The views on this page show: —

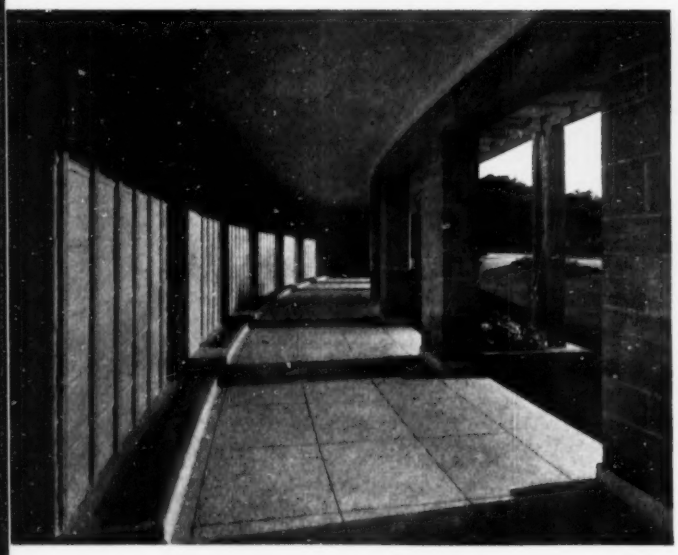
Left, the top end of the Salon. The side walls are mirrored with grey plastic venetian blinds, and the facing wall is covered with imitation grass paper. The radiators are masked by secretly fixed woven basketwork panels on a metal frame. The seaweed brown carpet was designed by Miss Marian Peplar.

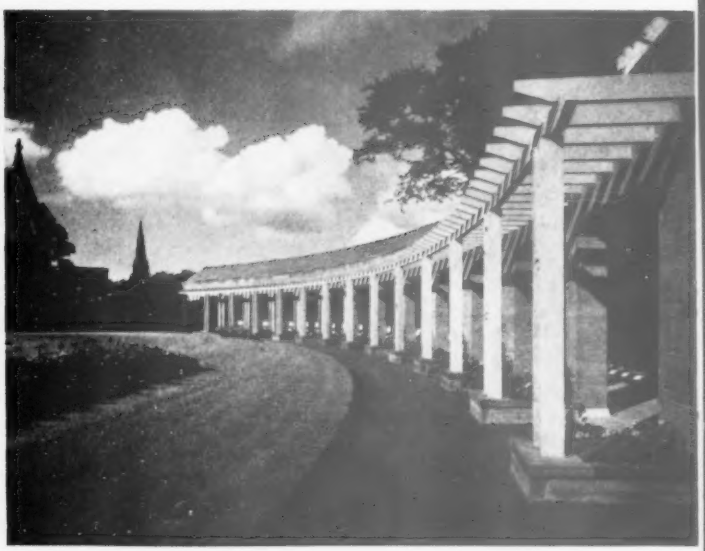
The entrance hall shown in the small picture below has a floor of white Sicilian marble. The slatted screen which is glazed over the entrance doorway is of Australian Black Bean against the white background of an existing partition.

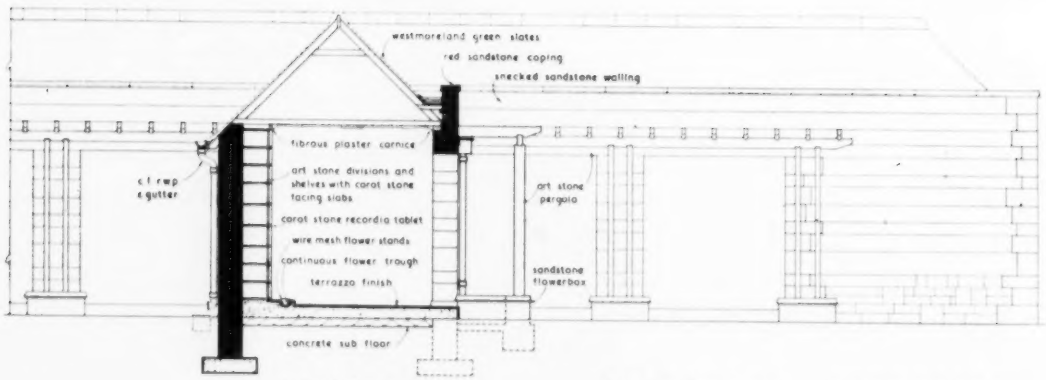
Below is a view of the clubroom, which has Carda windows in Parana Pine fixed into the existing jambs of the old building. Again, radiators are hidden behind wickerwork screens. Chairs and tables are by Fritz Hansen, supplied by Messrs. Finnan. The foam rubber cushions are covered with "Tibor" plastic woven material. The floor is cork tiled. The recess light fittings are by Fluorel, Ltd.

The General Contractor for the job was Russell Bros. (Paddington), Ltd.









COLUMBARIUM
ANFIELD CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL

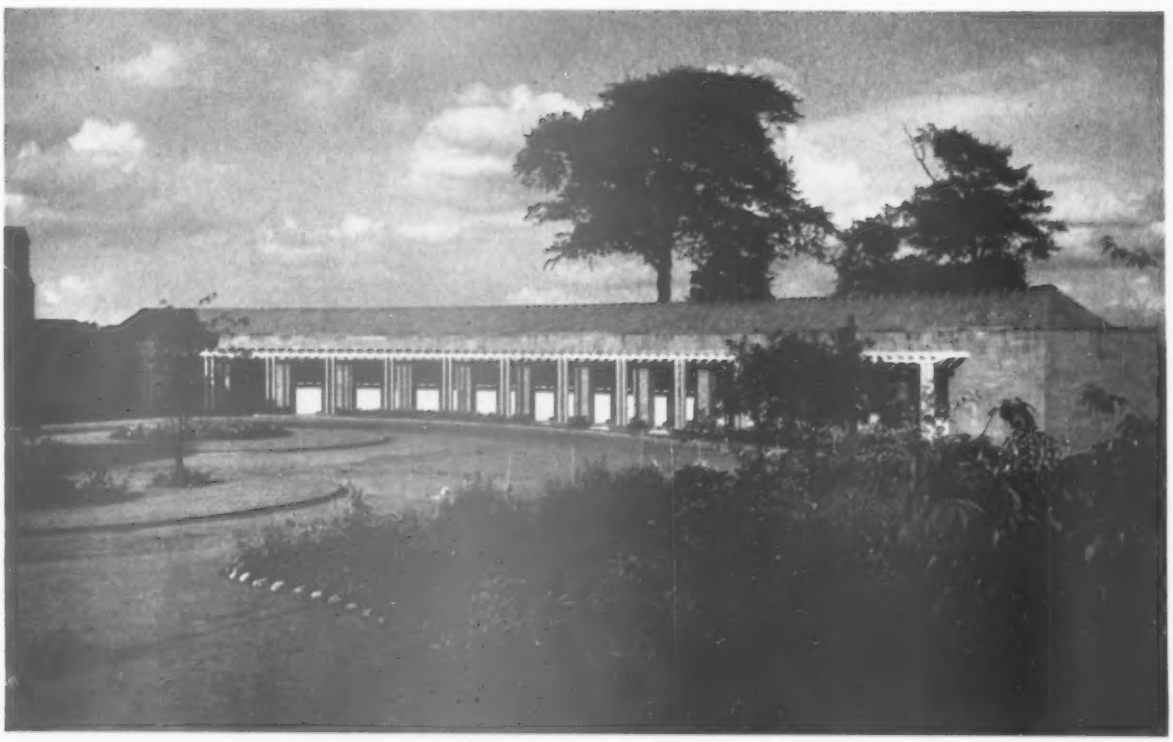
OWING to the lack of accommodation in the Crematorium building for the storage of urns, it was necessary to build a new Columbarium alongside the existing chapel. This was designed in the form of a memorial colonnade containing a further twelve hundred niches effectively linking the lodge and offices to the Crematorium Chapel.

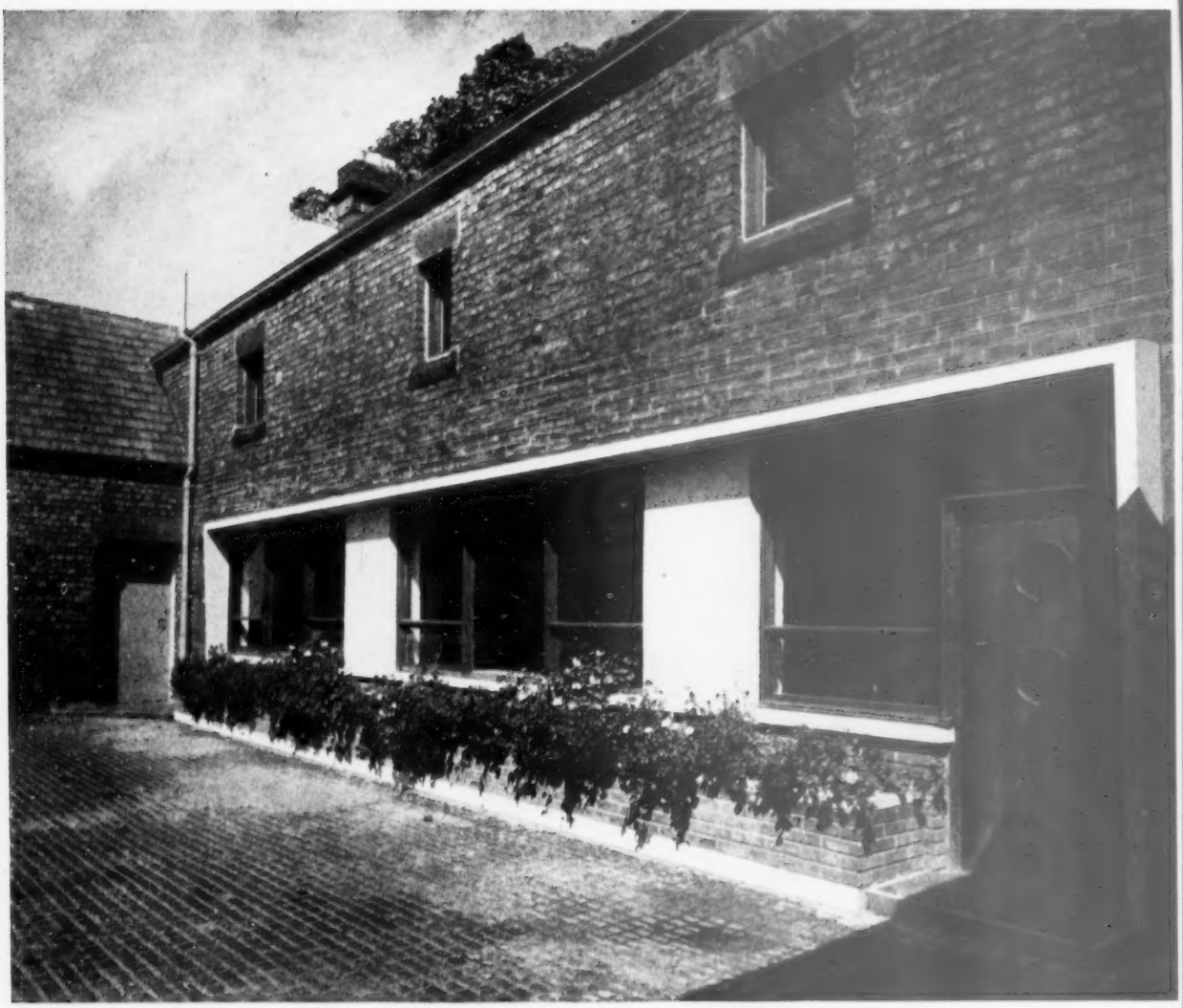
The new Columbarium is constructed of local Woolton sandstone, roofed with Westmorland green slates and each niche is faced with a corot stone tablet for inscription. The floor is finished with panelled cream terrazzo paving, a particular feature being the continuous water trough with metal grilles for supporting floral tributes. Contract price £10,626.

The scheme was designed by RONALD BRADBURY, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing for Liverpool.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS : Brown & Backhouse. *Accotile Flooring :* R. A. Brooke Ltd. *Artificial Stone :* The Liverpool Artificial Stone Co. Ltd. *Ironmongery :* Quiggin Bros. Ltd. *Lighting :* Winstanley & Barnett. *Masonry :* C. & E. Smitton. *Terrazzo Flooring:* John Stubbs Ltd. *Wirework:* W. H. Lunt & Co. *Wrought Ironwork :* Bowman & Beddows.


CREMATORIUM
AND CHAPEL
OFFICES
& LODGE





F. L. CALDER SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Temporary Chemistry Laboratory and Art Rooms

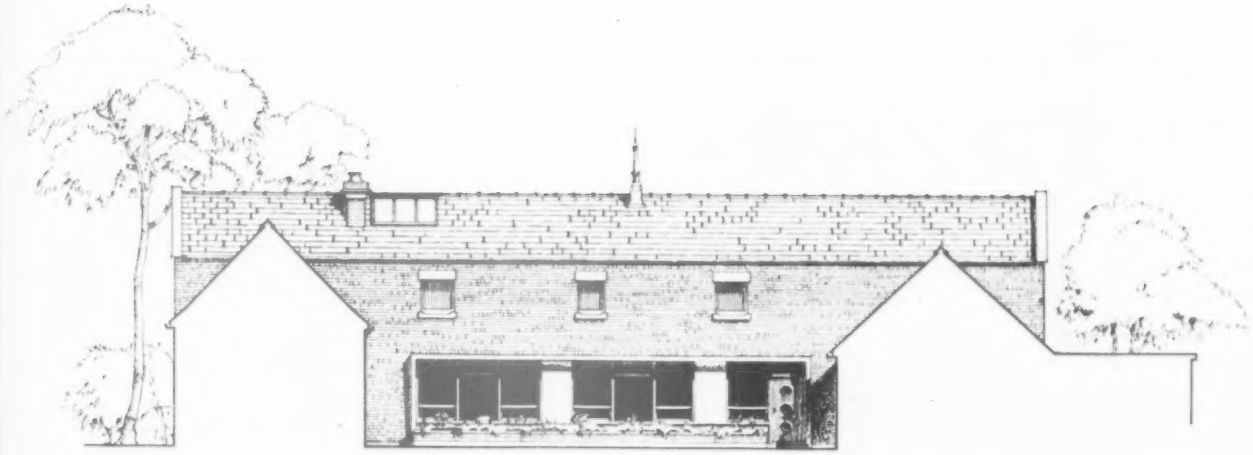
The photograph and drawing illustrates a scheme comprising conversion of existing stables and loft over into a Science Laboratory and Art Room at Stone House, Calderstones, the Residential Hostel for the F.L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Liverpool.

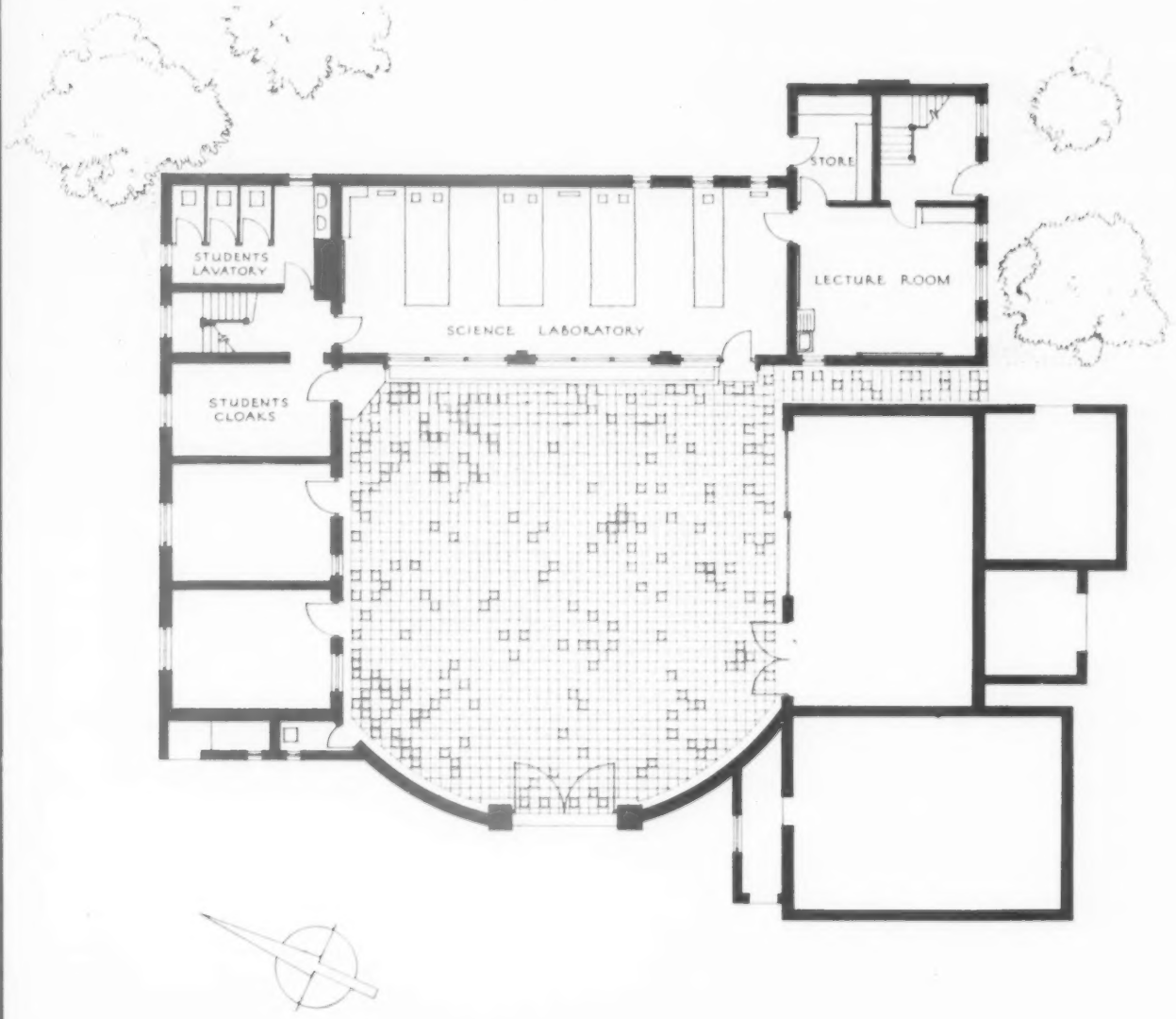
The Architect for the scheme was RONALD BRADBURY, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing, Liverpool.

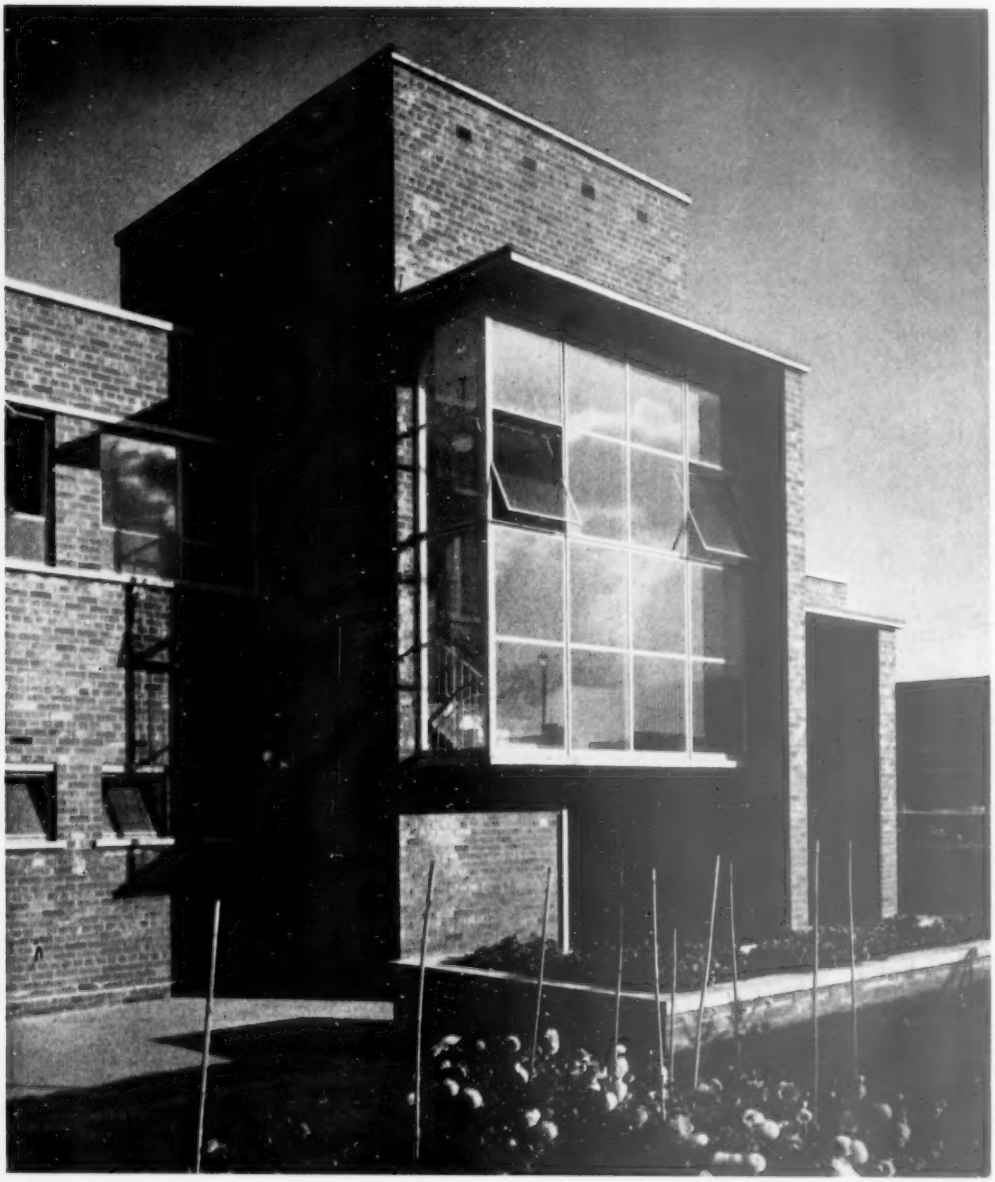
The contract price was £4,862.

Contractors and Sub-Contractors were as follows:—

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: J. B. JOHNSON & CO., LTD. *Electrical Installation:* Winstanley & Barnett, Ltd. *Heating:* The North Western Gas Board. *Ironmongery:* Campbell & Mabbs, Ltd. *Patent Flooring:* The Marley Tile Co., Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* Baxendale & Co., Ltd. *Wood Windows:* R. H. Hordern, Ltd.




STORE
STUDENTS LAVATORY
LECTURE ROOM
SCIENCE LABORATORY
STUDENTS CLOAKS



The Main Entrance

FACTORY, AINTREE TRADING ESTATE, LIVERPOOL

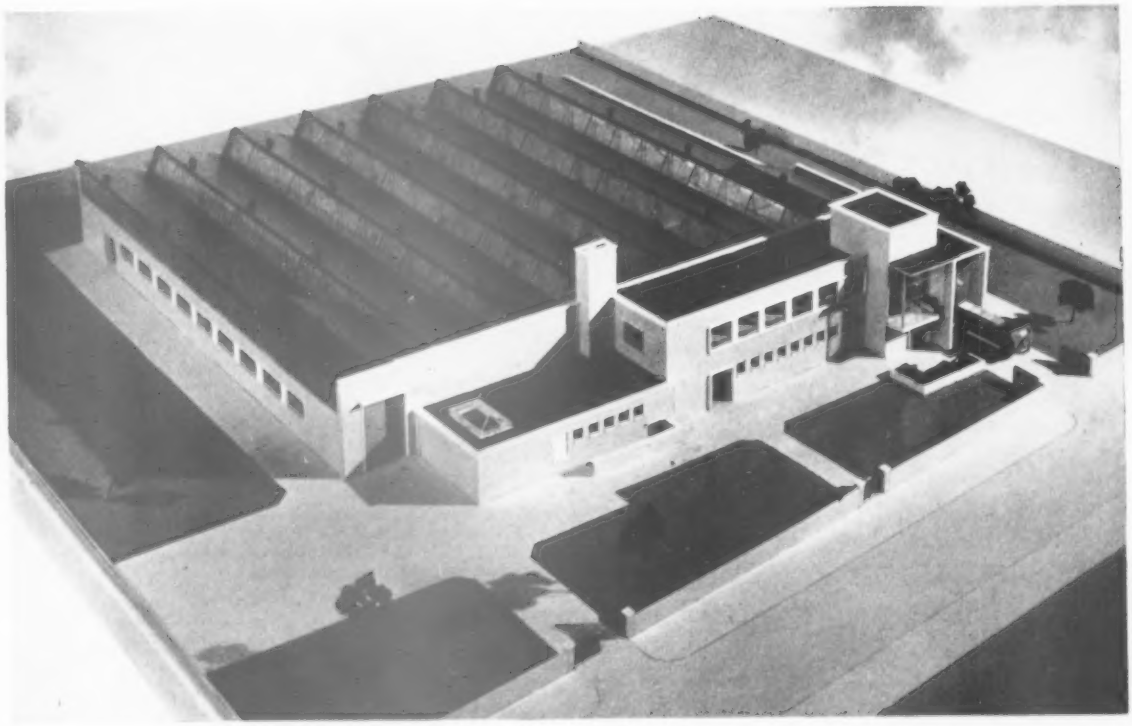
THESE photographs show the recently completed factory built by the Corporation of Liverpool at its Aintree Trading Estate, and leased to Messrs. Sam. Weller, Ltd., who manufacture fabrics for export. The factory, which covers an area of approximately 25,000 sq ft, is single storey with a two-storey Administration Block on the front. The factory roof, which is designed with north lights and steel trusses, has been constructed with the minimum of stanchions so as to free the working space as much as possible. The roof covering consists of Ruberoid Steel Roof Decking.

Contract price £44,158.

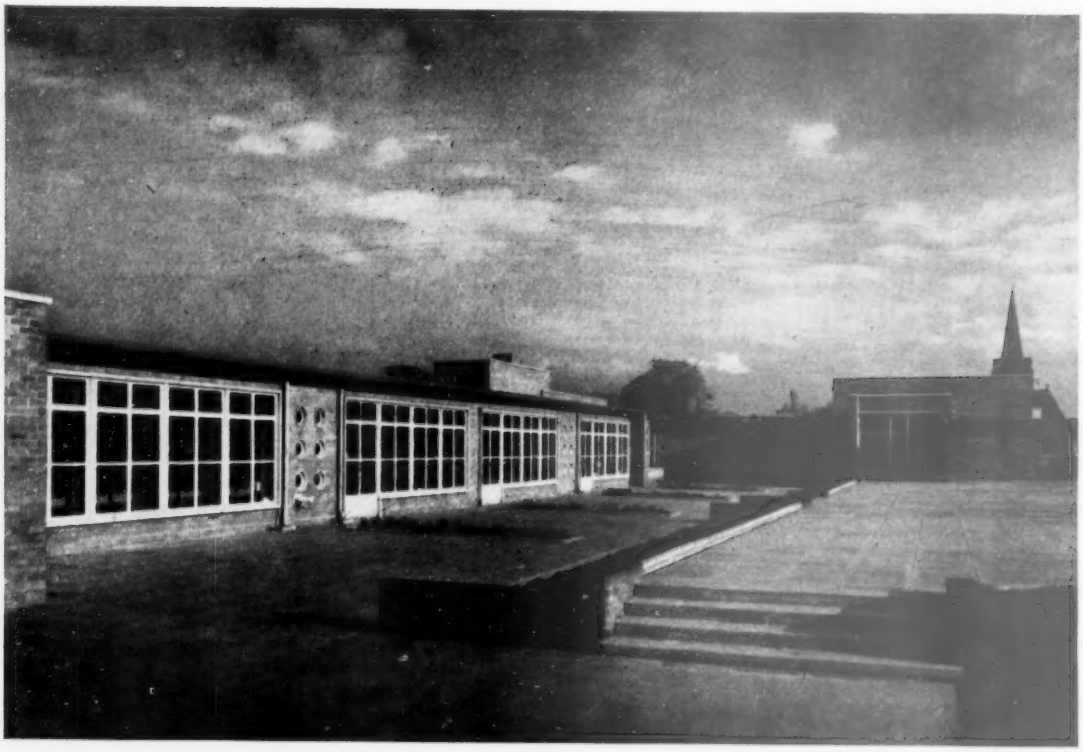
The factory was designed by R. BRADBURY, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: J. & E. ASPINALL, Ltd. *Accotile Patent Flooring:* Korkoid Decorative Floors. *Artificial Stone:* Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd. *Electric Fittings:* General Electric Co., Ltd. *Electric Lighting & Power:* Merseyside & North Wales Electricity Board. *Fireproof Doors:* Frank White, Ltd. *Heating:* Young, Austen & Young, Ltd. *Hollow Tile Floors & Roofs:* Diespeker & Co., Ltd. *Ironmongery:* Quiggin Bros., Ltd. *Metal Windows:* Williams & Watson, Ltd. *Patent Roof Glazing:* Heywood & Co., Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* Dodd & Oulton. *Steel Roller Shutters:* Sefton Lift & Shutter Co. *Steel Roof Decks:* The Ruberoid Co., Ltd. *Structural Steelwork:* S. & E. Walmesley, Ltd. *Terrazzo Flooring:* John Stubbs, Ltd. *Travelling Cranes:* Fred Ellison & Co., Ltd.

General view of the interior

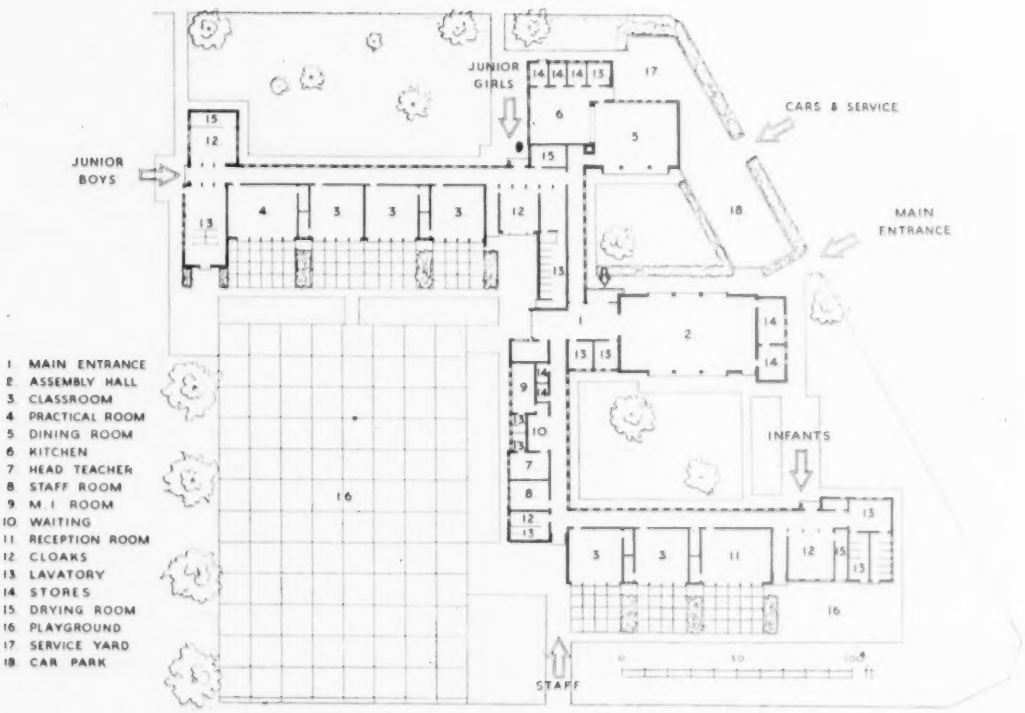


Model of The Sam Weller factory



Junior Classroom Wing, showing private area and open teaching space

BELLE VALE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL,



GENERAL CONTRACTORS: WM. HALL & SON, LTD. *Artificial Stonework:* Ferro Concrete, Ltd. *Cloakroom Fittings:* Cloakroom Equipment, Ltd. *Electrical Installation:* The Western Engineering Co. *Electric Lighting Fittings:* Troughton & Young, Ltd. *Heating Installation:* Young, Austen & Young, Ltd. *Hollow Tile Floor & Roofs:* The Kleine Co., Ltd. *Insulated Steel Roof Deck:* The Ruberoid Co., Ltd. *Ironmongery:* Quiggin Bros., Ltd. *Metal Windows:* Williams & Watson, Ltd. *Roof Lights & Dome Lights:* Williams & Watson, Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* Perrin Hughes & Co., Ltd. *Stage Fittings, Curtains & Track, etc.:* Dix Bros., Ltd. *Tubular Railings & Gates:* Hughes & Ellison, Ltd. *Wood Block & Accotile Flooring:* Troughton & Young, Ltd.

Top picture: Junior Practical Room. Middle picture: View from Entrance Hall looking towards private playing area and open-air teaching space. Bottom picture: Corridor to Junior Classrooms.

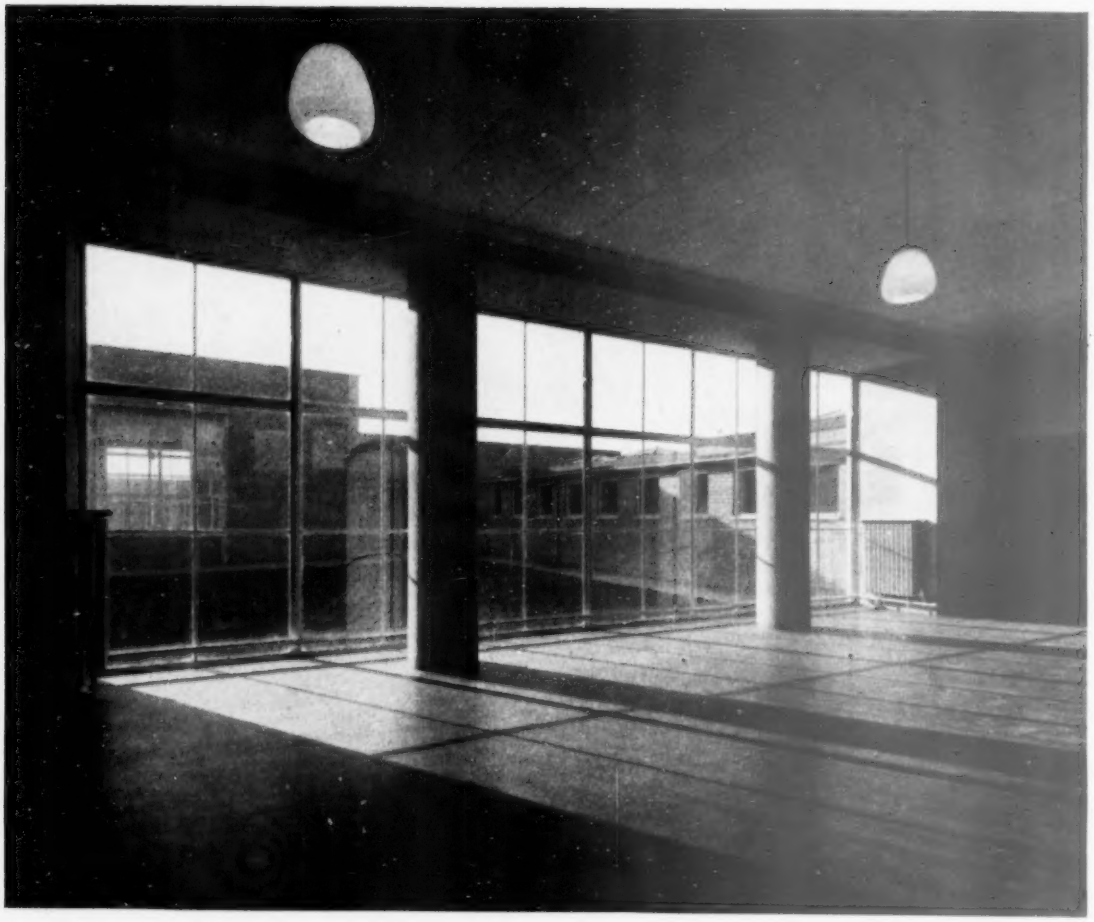
LIVERPOOL

THIS two-form entry County Primary School was recently completed to the design of Ronald Bradbury, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect and Director of Housing, Liverpool.

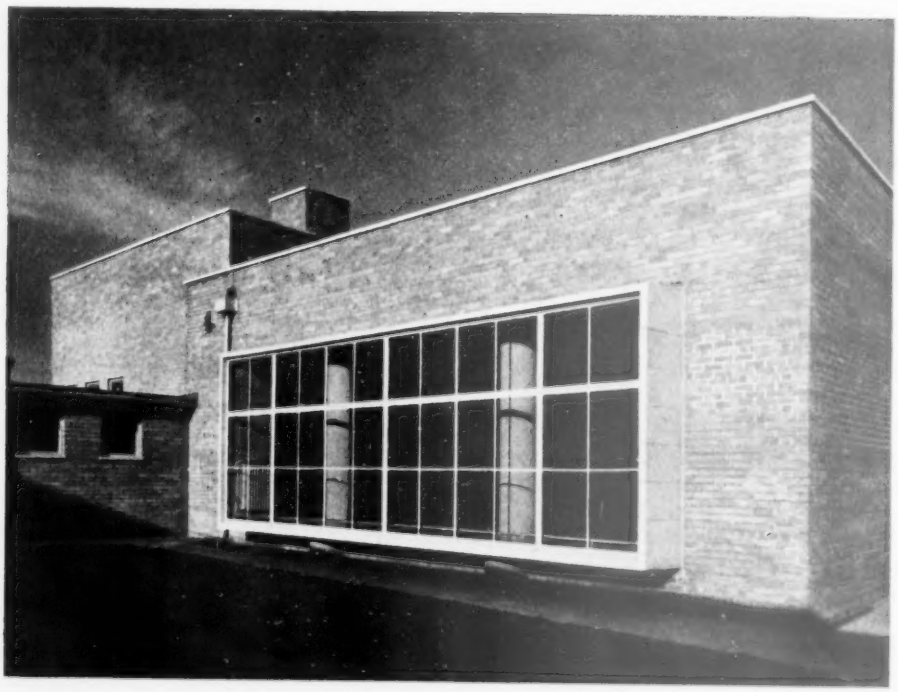
This school, which serves a recently developed housing estate, provides for Infants and Junior Departments and consists of Assembly Hall and Dining Hall with Kitchen, etc., in addition to the usual classrooms and ancillary accommodation.

The school is single storey traditional construction, the external elevations being finished with golden brown rustic facing bricks. The classrooms and ancillary accommodation incorporate hollow tile roof construction, while the roofing to the Assembly and Dining Halls is steel roof decking.

Contract price £57,800.



Belle Vale Primary County School : The Dining Hall.



Austrian State Tourist Department Travel Bureau

ARCHITECT;
BRIAN PEAKE
F.R.I.B.A. A.A.Dip.(Hons.).

THE time allocated from the receiving of instructions to the completion of the whole of the work was so tight that this consideration weighed very heavily in influencing the design for these premises. The financial budget was at the same time very tight.

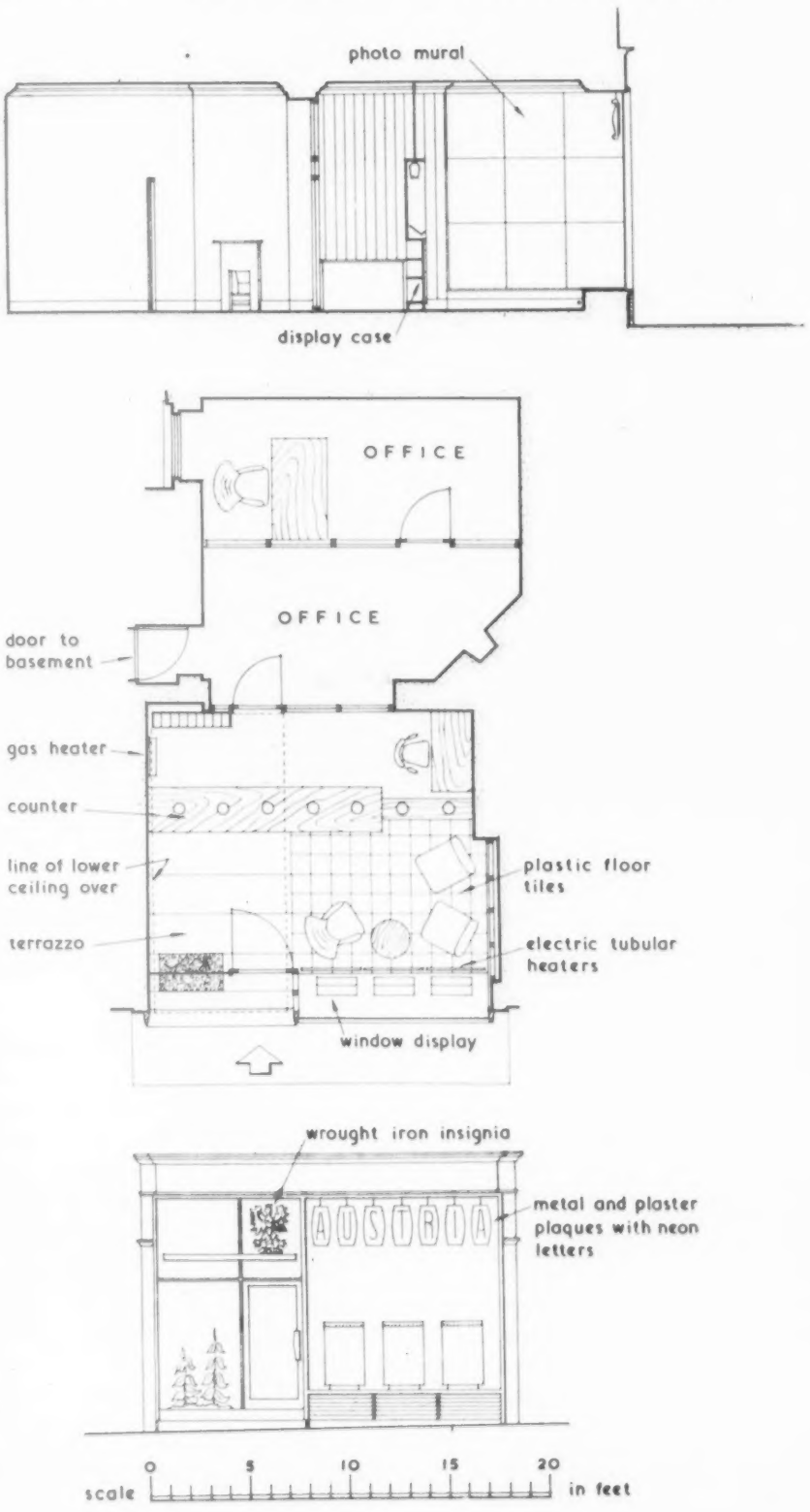
The existing premises which had been a flower and fruit shop, were in very bad condition, and needed extensive work before any decoration proposals could be applied. A completely new structural ground floor, for instance, was necessary, together with added piers and walls in the basement to hold this. Much of the woodwork, including the staircase from the ground floor to the basement, was infested with dry rot and had to be removed.

In order to speed the execution of the work, the above-mentioned work, together with such minimum work as was necessary to put the basement in order, was placed as a separate contract amounting to approximately £1,000.

With regard to the design to the ground floor, existing surfaces were therefore retained and used as much as possible. The shape of the new window with its raised stallboard providing light and ventilation to the basement was governed by the shape of what existed, although new pavement lights were found to be essential. The new window surround externally is carried out in mahogany set straight into the existing traditional pilasters and intablature.

The existing steps were somewhat enlarged in width and a recessed front provided at this increased width. The frame to this recessed front is in bronze, in which is set a mahogany door. The panel at right angles to the entrance door is a special Warerite panel incorporating a simple design motif designed in the Architect's office.

Continuing through the front containing the entrance door and passing to a new glazed partition cutting off the secretarial area is a false ceiling formed in mahogany and plaster and containing neon lighting tubing. The wall on the left-hand side to which this false ceiling is fixed was originally intended to be in hardwood, but at the request of Vienna the hardwood was omitted and the painted board



The exterior by night.

now used substituted. The remainder of the walls internally, except those occupied by glazed partitions or by the photo-mural, consist of the existing vertical boarding painted.

Glazed partitions dividing the public area from the secretarial area and also providing a manager's office are also constructed in mahogany glazed with Broad Reedlite glass. In the public portion, special fitments have been provided for the storage of travel pamphlets in such a way that they can be readily recognized by the staff.

The counter fitting consists of the fitting used in the original premises with the addition of a new front. The Architect's proposal that this front should be carried out in leather was vetoed by Vienna, who prepared a design for the use of vertical hardwood (chestnut) now used. The display case on the right-hand side of the counter revolves on secret wheels to allow occasional access by the public to the area behind the counter and to the secretarial offices behind.

The photo-mural on the right-hand wall was provided by Vienna, and is considered by the Architects not to be as dramatic as would have been liked.

Floor finishes consist of a grey terrazzo adjacent to the entrance door and to the external porch, with grey and dark blue Marley tiles in the remainder of the public portion. Walls where painted are a warm mole grey with the ceiling pale green. The Warerite used for the front and the divisions of the pamphlet racks is pale yellow, white and pale grey. The inside of the display case on the right-hand side of the counter is pale blue-green.

General view of interior. The pamphlet rack is in Sycamore, Mahogany and Perspex.

For simplicity and speed of erection no traditional fascia was used on this front, and the lettering "AUSTRIA" is carried out on 7 metal shields which contain one letter each in a double line of red neon tube. Inset into the back of each of these shields is a plaster cast of 7 of the Austrian provinces.

The small display space at the bottom of the main window was carpeted and was arranged so that 3 illuminated poster frames could be simply fixed by dropping into existing slots when necessary. The control of these premises changed, however, during the last week of the work, and the new manager does not wish to take advantage of the use of these poster frames, has removed the carpet and has provided a back to the space which this office considers rather ill-fitting.

In addition to the photo-mural and to the small photographs for the 5 photo-panels on the left-hand wall, Vienna undertook to produce a 3-dimensional metal eagle emblem for use on the lowered ceiling over the entrance door. The eagle that was finally delivered from Vienna was considered by the Architect and by the present manager to be quite unsuitable for use and not to comply with the Architect's original instructions. Negotiations are therefore still in progress as to whether a new design for this should be carried out.

The whole of the work on the ground floor (Contract B), including all furniture, fittings, etc., was carried out for slightly under £3,000 and in a period of time consisting of under 3 months.

Details of door handle and take-away pamphlet rack.

AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
49 DOVER STREET, W.1

Architect: BRIAN PEAKE, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A.

Assistant in charge of Contract A: M. E. WOODFORD.
Assistant in charge of Contract B: P. A. SANDERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

General Contractor for the Basement (Contract A):
Messrs. A. E. Franks.

General Contractor for the Ground Floor (Contract B):
Messrs. Frank W. Clifford, Ltd.

Sub-Contractors:
Electrical work: Messrs. Courtney, Pope (Electrical), Ltd.
Neon signs: Messrs. Pearce Signs, Ltd.
Flooring contractors: Messrs. Semtex, Ltd.
Concrete flooring: The Rapid Floor Co., Ltd.
Planting: The Westend Flower House.
Furniture: Messrs. Hille of London, Ltd.; Messrs. Race Furniture, Ltd.
Pictorial panels at back of neon signs: Messrs. Grosvenor Decorations, Ltd.
Pictorial panel adjacent to front door: Messrs. Warerite, Ltd.
Pavement lights: Messrs. J. A. King & Co., Ltd.
Fascia Lettering: The Lettering Centre.

AMSTERDAM
Its History and Development
by

J. L. BERBIERS
A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

THE CITY CENTRE: CHARACTERISTIC AMSTERDAM HOUSES FACING THE LEIDSEGRAHT. LIVING ACCOMMODATION USED TO BE ON THE FIRST FLOOR. THE GROUND FLOOR WAS USUALLY OCCUPIED BY OFFICES OR SHOPS, AND THE UPPER FLOORS BY STOREROOMS.

AMSTERDAM, a City of some 800,000 inhabitants, and Capital of the Netherlands, has much of interest to offer in the field of Housing and Town Planning.

It is essentially a City of contrasts—a City which from a planning and architectural aspect has expanded systematically over the centuries, and which to-day has several large extension schemes in progress on the outer fringes of its pre-war development area.

The early expansion of the City took place during the first half of the 17th Century when, as a result of the Wars of Religion, merchants from Antwerp and from France and Spain sought refuge there. Prior to this time, Amsterdam, or Amsteldam as it was then known, was primarily a fortress town, situated at a point where the River Amstel enters the Ij, an arm of the Zuider Zee.

As early as the 15th Century however, the town had assumed considerable importance as one of the principal trading centres in Northern Europe, and the influx of foreign traders merely tended to establish her commercial prosperity.

The grand extension plan of the 17th Century took nearly forty years to realize and increased the area of the town from 450 to about 1,800 acres. The population in 1660 had reached 200,000 and the overall density was in the region of 110 persons per acre.

This extension plan was known as the "plan of the three canals" as it involved the construction of three new waterways or "Grachten," the Prinsen Gracht, the Keizers Gracht and the Heren Gracht which together formed a series of concentric half-circles with its base along the Gulf of Ij. Enclosing the town, a new line of fortifications was erected, and beyond it was the open country—a low-lying and marshy countryside superimposed with a grid-iron pattern of drainage ditches and dykes.

Within the town itself the wealthy merchants built their houses along the banks of the three new canals on land which was sold to them in lots by the municipality. Much of the building, even in those days, was governed by regulations and conditions which related, amongst other things, to the height and materials of new buildings.

From the 17th Century to the latter half of the 19th Century comparatively little development took place, and it was not until 1875 that further extensions were proposed in a scheme prepared by I. Kalff, the Director of Public Works. These proposals included the construction of the railway and the Central Station on the north side of the town, and new residential quarters outside the old line of fortifications. It was an uninteresting plan, almost entirely lacking in open spaces, and showing clearly the influence of the rectangular landscape pattern upon urban development. About this time the North Sea Canal was opened, providing a direct link between Amsterdam and the Western Sea Board of Holland. Soon afterwards a further improvement in communications was effected by the construction of a canal between Amsterdam and the Rhine.

The need for improving housing conditions and for the satisfactory development of new areas, with adequate provision for public open space and other communal facilities, was recognized by the Dutch Housing Act of 1901. In Amsterdam, the Act had a far-reaching effect upon the physical growth of the City between 1902 and 1940, when more than 10,600 slum dwellings were condemned by the municipality.

In order to re-house the occupants of these slum dwellings, and to provide for a natural increase in population (in 1890, the number of inhabitants was 438,217 as compared with 835,834 in 1950), many new residential quarters were developed according to plans prepared by, or for, the municipality. North of the Ij, the garden cities of Oostzaan, Nieuwendam and Buiksloot were built during the inter-war period. These consist, mainly, of one- and two-family houses. In the southe-n part of Amsterdam the first important development occurred in the 'twenties with the construction of the Amstellaan —a wide tree-lined boulevard which formed part of a comprehensive development plan prepared by the distinguished Dutch Architect and Town Planner, Doctor Berlage.

In contrast to the present-day conception of open planning, with its separation of traffic arteries from residential areas and the emphasis on such matters as orientation and daylighting, the plan for the Amstellaan district was primarily a pattern of corridor streets. It was a plan dictated, as in Renaissance times, by the street and the "architectural" façade. Nevertheless, the development of the Amstellaan district according to a master plan, with its unified and yet human treatment of buildings and greenery, constituted a significant stage in the evolution of urban planning.

With the rapid expansion of the City, it became evident that a master plan was required for the whole of the municipal area. Consequently in 1934, after several years of co-ordinated scientific research, a general extension or Directory plan was accepted and published in two volumes.

Dealing with the four governing factors of City development, occupa-

tion, living accommodation, transportation and recreation, it was estimated that by the year 2,000, the population would reach about 900,000. The principal residential areas are to the south and west of the old city, and partly within and partly beyond the limits of the recently constructed belt railway. Within these limits, high land values have resulted in residential densities which vary from 34 to 44 dwellings per acre, but beyond the railway, density standards range from 22 to 28 dwellings per acre. Here, development is in the form of self-contained units or garden cities. Three new industrial areas were proposed in the plan: the largest of these is situated in the harbour district to the west of Amsterdam; the other two are on the south-western and eastern fringes of the city. Communication improvements included the construction of new roads to the Ymuiden harbour at the mouth of the North Sea Canal, Haarlem and the Hague. Other highways were also planned to the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country.

An important contribution towards meeting the recreational needs of the population was made in 1934, when work was started on the Forest park, a wooded playground of some 2,200 acres lying beyond the southern limits of the City.

At present about one-third of the park, including the boat-racing course, has been completed.

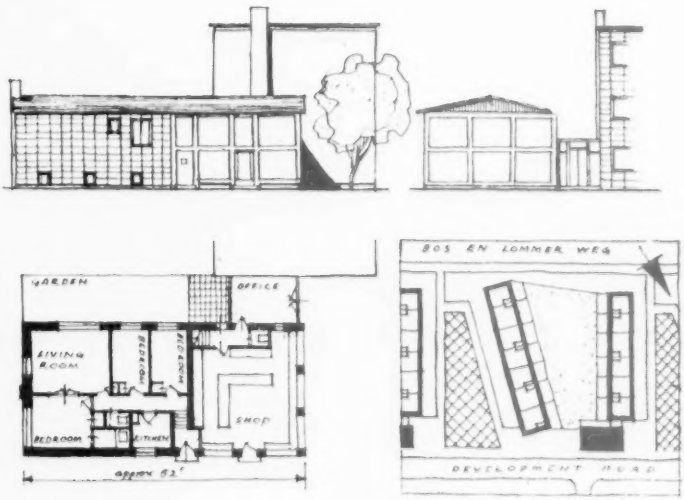
Since the end of the war, considerable progress has been made in developing the new residential areas. To the west of the old city, and beyond the belt railway, there is the partially built garden city of Slotermeer, the plan of which provides for 11,000 dwellings. Some 40 per cent of these will be one- and two-family houses and 60 per cent apartment houses of four or more storeys in height. The majority of the people living in Slotermeer will work in the neighbouring industrial and harbour districts. The plan for the town centre of Slotermeer includes a market place, with a church, shops, post office and a restaurant. The latter overlooks a canal which forms part of the waterway system of the Capital.

As in other parts of Amsterdam, much of the housing at Slotermeer is being carried out by private Associations (often affiliated to religious or political bodies) in accordance with plans prepared by the public works department of the municipality. Each tenant pays a weekly rent varying from about fifteen shillings to a pound, according to the type of dwelling, and a further amount is contributed by the State as a subsidy. In order to limit housing costs, certain standards of ac-

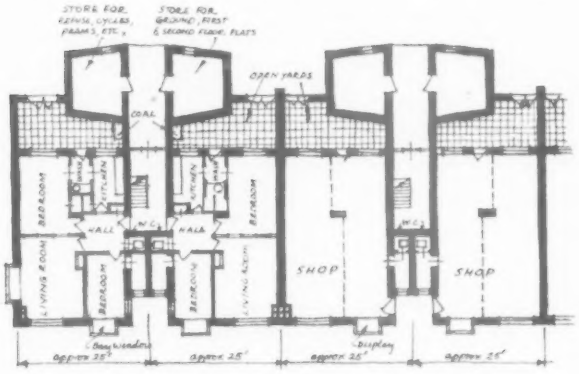
[Continued on page 238

SLOTERMEER: TERRACE HOUSES

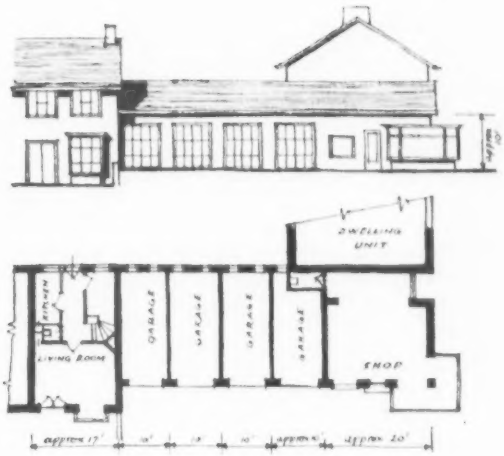
SLOTERMEER: A CORNER SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION



SLOTERMEER A CORNER SHOP WITH LIVING ACCOMMODATION, ATTACHED TO A BLOCK OF FLATS. (ARCHITECT: PROF. J. F. BERGHOEF)



SLOTERMEER 3 STOREY BLOCK OF FLATS IN AN AREA WHERE SHOPS ARE PERMITTED. GROUND FLOOR FLATS (ILLUSTRATED) ARE CAPABLE OF CONVERSION INTO SHOPS. (ARCHITECT: ARTHUR STAAL)

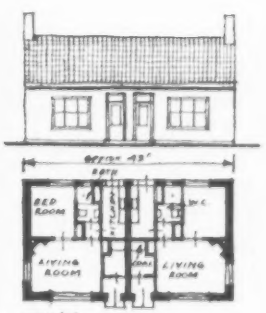


SLOTERMEER AN INTERESTING CORNER TREATMENT WITH 4 GARAGES AND A SHOP. (ARCHITECT: LAU BETRAS)

REAR OF THE SHOPPING CENTRE, BOS EN LOMMER, SHOWING AN ORDERLY ARRANGEMENT OF COVERED YARDS AND A TREE-PLANTED SERVICE ROAD

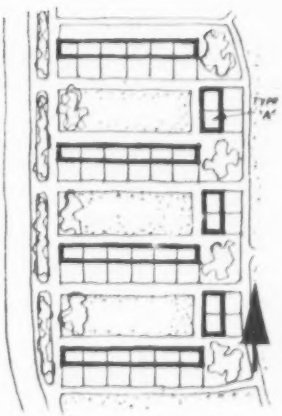
AMSTERDAM
Its History and Development

AGED COUPLES' DWELLINGS: BUIKSLOOT, AMSTERDAM NORTH (1931)



TYPE 'A'

BOS EN LOMMER AMSTERDAM WEST 30 DWELLINGS FOR AGED PERSONS (ARCHITECT: WEGERIF, SLEESWYK)



Two top pictures: THE APOLLO HALL AND OPEN-AIR RESTAURANT ON THE AMSTEL CANAL AND CHILDREN'S PLAYSPACE BETWEEN PREFABRICATED DUPLEX HOUSES IN THE FRANKENDAAL DISTRICT, AMSTERDAM EAST (1950).

commodation have been laid down by the Government. For example, the floor area of a living-room should not exceed sixteen square metres, and that of the parents' bedroom nine and a half square metres, while seven and a half square metres is allowed for the children's room. One of the functions of the Municipality's Housing Service is to ensure that these standards are observed.

Unlike Sweden and some other European countries, central or district heating is rarely provided. Open fireplaces are seldom found, and the most common form of heating is the anthracite stove. Economy in space and cost is effected by substituting small shower rooms for bathrooms in all but the dwellings for old people.

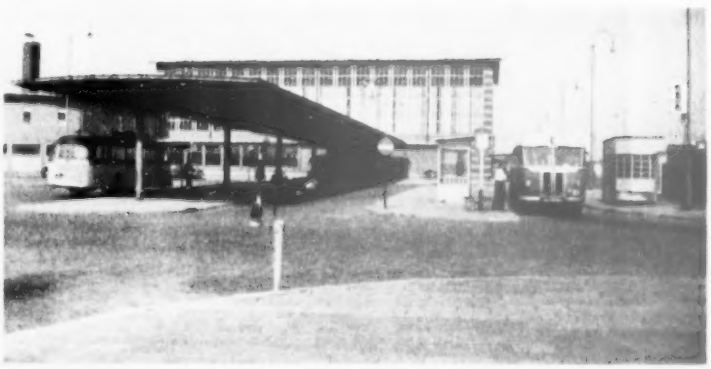
The design of a working-class flat in the Bos en Lommer district of Amsterdam-west is typical of post-war housing accommodation in the new residential areas. In this example, there is a living-room, kitchen and scullery, two bedrooms, two study rooms for children, shower room and w.c. The two latter have no external walls and rely for ventilation upon air vents. The living-room is heated by an anthracite stove, and the other principal rooms by electric fires. Hot water is supplied by gas water heater. In the common entrance hall of the building there is a pulley for hoisting up goods to the upper floors. The weekly rent for this kind of flat is about 17s.

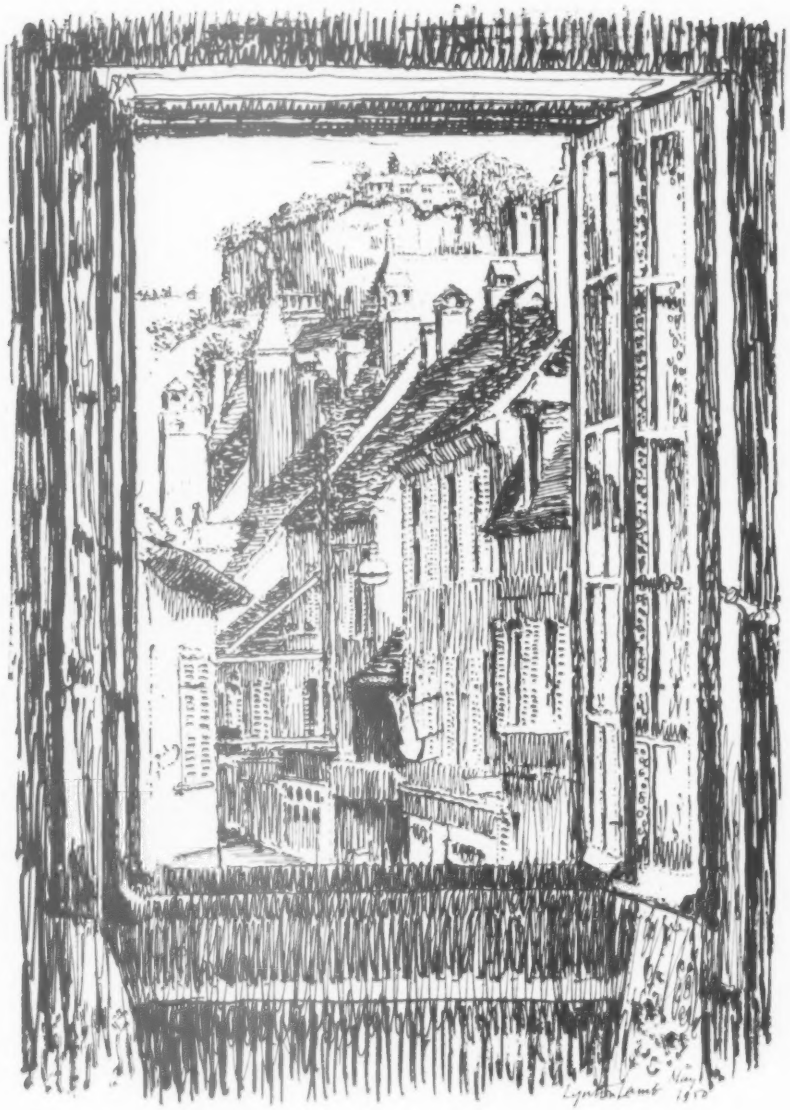
Both traditional and new methods of building are employed at Slotermeer, as in other parts of the City. Among the newer methods is the "Nemavo" system of concrete frame and slab construction, which is used for many of the larger blocks of flats.

Now, as in the past, the high cost of housing—and indeed of all building work in the Netherlands—is due largely to the extensive foundation work which is unavoidable. It is estimated that the cost of foundations with concrete piles and rafts amounts to about one-third of the total cost of a building.

Nevertheless, and despite the severe handicap imposed by the nature of the soil, steady progress is being maintained in the post-war development of the Dutch Capital.

Two lower pictures: THE AMSTELLAAN, AMSTERDAM SOUTH, and THE AMSTEL STATION. ARCHITECT: H. G. J. SCHELLING. A FINE EXAMPLE OF FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE, THIS BUILDING CONSISTS OF A WELDED STEEL FRAME WITH LARGE GLASS AREAS (1938).





Ornans from the Hôtel du Jura

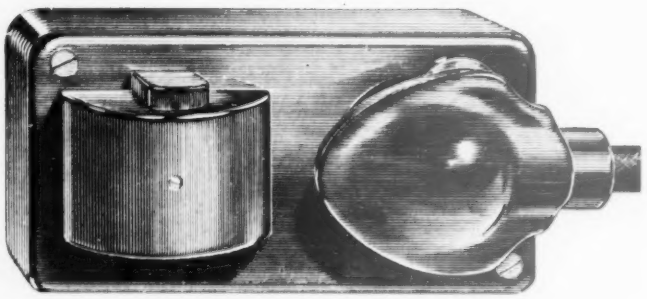
BY LYNTON LAMB

Lynton Lamb's drawing was done from a window of the Hôtel du Jura at Ornans. It evokes memories of a drowsy afternoon in this little French town, when apart from an occasional strident note from the klaxon of the inevitable 'Quatre Chevaux' or the bark of a dog, all was quiet as the town slept off the effects of the wines of the Moselle and the Jura.

left hand...right hand

Surrey switch socket outlets can be made right handed or left handed at will and the plug is positioned so that the flexible cord cannot be jammed against the floor even with the unit mounted at floor level. Combining an attractive, highly efficient Surrey switch, with a Clix shuttered socket outlet, these units are ideal for mounting on narrow skirtings. Full details and prices are contained in our catalogue—may we send you a copy?

As with all Clix products, Surrey switches are now marketed by Ediswan, thus providing a complete Ediswan electrical service.



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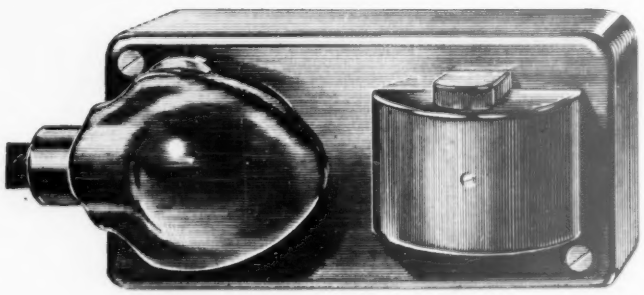


EDISWAN

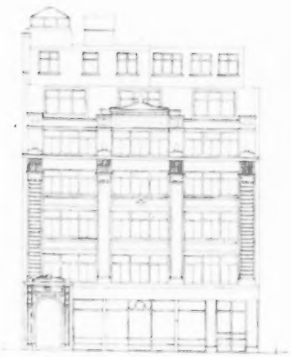
CLIX

THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

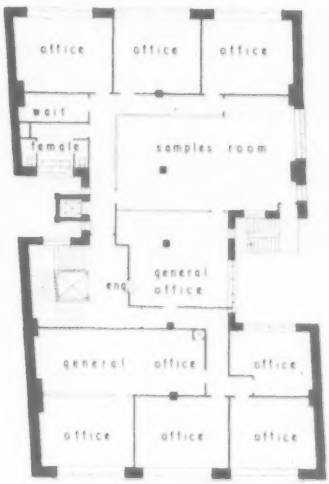
155 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2 and branches

Member of the A.E.I. Group of Companies

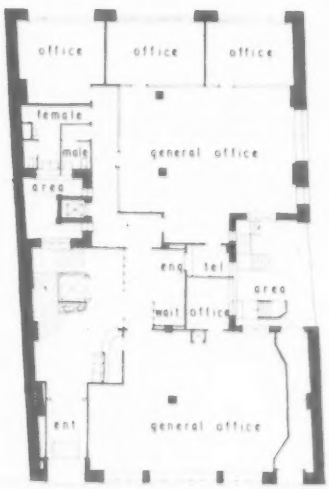
P.12



FRIENDLY HOUSE, 1920



TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

Elevation to Chiswell Street

FRIENDLY HOUSE

21-23 Chiswell Street, E.C.1

Messrs. Chamberlain and Willows, Building Surveyors

Staff Architect : ***P. A. Goodhew, A.R.I.B.A.***

Assistant in charge : ***A. R. Shephard***

Friendly House was first built in 1920 and was burnt out during the first blitz in 1940. The site, at present surrounded by the vacant sites of bombed buildings, is situated midway between Whitbreads brewery and Moorgate in the City. The building, used as offices for the Bunzl Group of Companies, took eighteen months to rebuild and consists of a basement, ground floor, five other floors and a caretaker's flat in a pent-house on the roof. There are staff cloakrooms in the basement, lavatories on each floor and a recreation room and canteen on the sixth floor.

Reconstruction

The building was gutted by fire, the side and back walls required strengthening and the front entirely rebuilding. The structural system consists of load-bearing brick external walls, with steel beams and stanchions internally supporting solid reinforced concrete floors. The floors had to be replaced on the existing framework but the mild-steel bar reinforcement was cleaned, straightened and used again.

Inner Hall, showing vertical circulation

FRIENDLY HOUSE

Materials

Engineering bricks were used in the new piers, Flettons on the West flank, Stocks on the East flank and back. The front is faced with Portland Stone. The solid R.C. floors are finished with magnesite in the offices and with terrazzo in the halls and stairs. The entrance hall, foyer and staircase hall up to first-floor level are panelled with vertical Idigbo teak battens with dark-stained parting strips. The lift shaft is encased in glass except for a panel of Ashburton Marble in the foyer, just above a permanent flower box. All windows are framed in Iroko hardwood and painted.

A waiting space is separated from the entrance hall by an open screen with pivoted aerofoil-section plaques designed to take the names of the various companies in the group.

Services

The entrance hall is lit by peach-coloured fluorescent tubes above a suspended ceiling; elsewhere special arrangements have been made by the various companies according to their requirements. Heating is by ordinary convectors with two oil-fired boilers in the basement. There is also an electric transformer chamber in the basement to supply power to the building.

Cost

The reconstruction cost in the region of £100,000.

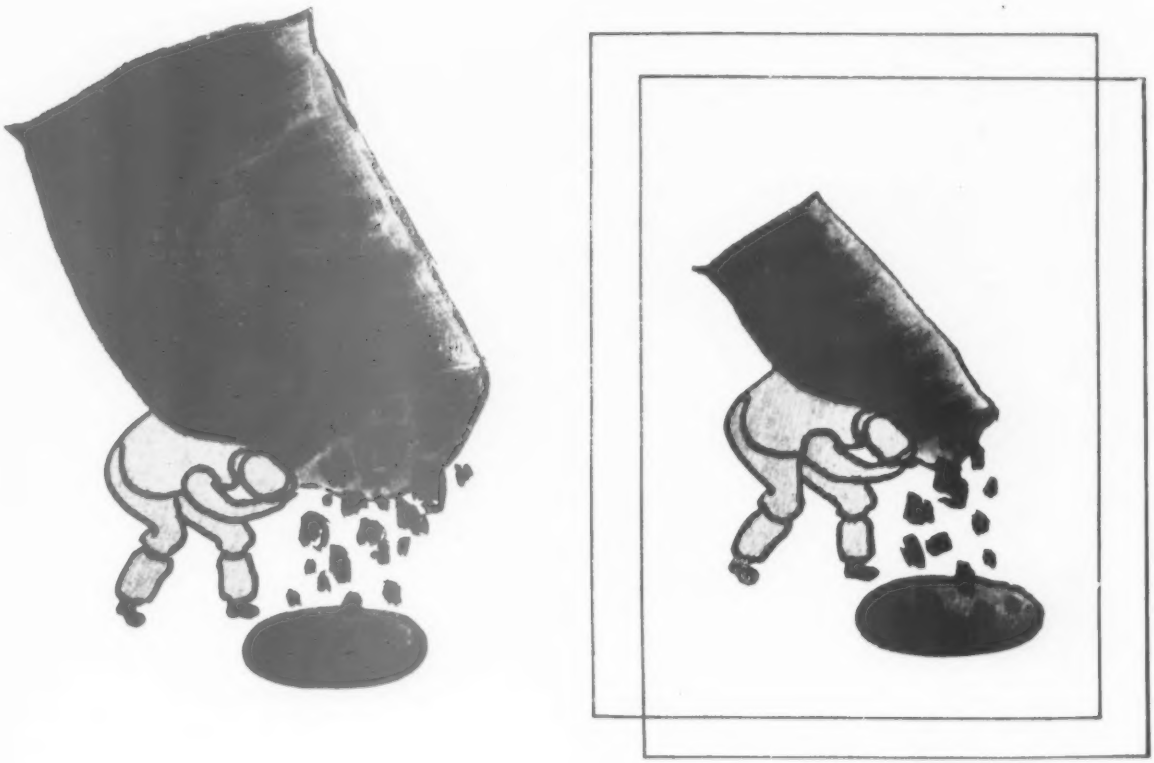
Quantity Surveyors:
E. C. Harris & Partners

Consulting Engineers:
W. H. Howson & Partners

General Contractors:
Griggs & Son, Ltd.

SUB-CONTRACTORS.—*Armourplate Doors:* Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd. *Electrical Installation:* The City Electrical Co., Ltd. *Electrical Fittings:* Ekco-Ensign Electric, Ltd. *Heating:* The Regional Heating Co., Ltd. *Ironmongery:* B. Finch & Co., Ltd. *Joinery:* Fuller Hills, Ltd. *Lifts:* J. & E. Hall, Ltd. *Magnesite Flooring:* Alan Milne, Ltd. *Marble & Granite:* Brookes, Ltd. *Pavement Lights:* J. A. King & Co., Ltd. *Plumbing:* Lakers (Sanitation & Heating), Ltd. *Stonemasonry:* The Wandsworth Stonemasonry Works. *Tiling:* Carter & Co., Ltd.

Entrance Hall, seen from the waiting area



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POINT OF VIEW

On Not Getting Together

AN odd gregariousness has appeared in the building world. Faced with a difficulty, we turn eagerly to the strange remedy of Getting Together, as some erring souls turn to the Changed Life.

"Let us," we read in the Press, "get together, Architect, Builder, Surveyor, Assistant and Operative." "Let us," says the successful contractor, "let us and the Architect get together, and set right what is wrong with the Building Trade." "If only," moans the architect, "we could all get together, and realize that we form a Team . . . ."

Now, while the last can be condemned as an unwarrantable extension of the meaning of a word, for the "team" by this token might just as well be taken to include the Employer, the Architect's wife, poor soul, and the various officials whose function is largely to prevent building at all, there nevertheless does appear to be a belief in this Getting Together, especially of architect and builder, as a panacea for the troubles of the trade.

These troubles are in ultimate effect but one, namely, that building is now too dear. The proposition is, therefore, as indeed it is expressed from time to time, that "Building costs can be lowered if the Contractor and the Architect Get Together."

To examine this, we must see what Getting Together means. Clearly it means more than the often very cordial relations that exist as a general rule between architects and the builders they work with. But here comes a difficulty, as it is usually impossible to get even the stoutest advocates of Getting Together to specify the process in any detail.

From observation, however, it appears that it may show itself as one or more of these:

1. Courtesy between architect and building staff on the site, with often a suggestion that unilateral advances are what is meant.

2. The exercise upon a building contract of the architect's managerial function. These are strong words, and more must be said of them.

3. Close collaboration between architect and contractor before the Tender stage. This *ipso facto* rules out the ordinary method of competitive tendering.

4. Some form of joint education for students of architecture and students of building.

This last, while an attractive theme for study, must be dismissed from present consideration, as it is concerned directly only with potential builders and architects, and not with those in whose hands the industry is now.

Before considering the other three in order, let us establish what we mean by the Building Trade, as it affects jointly most architects and contractors. Roughly, it consists in the production of buildings, in value between £5,000 and £250,000, in materials ranging from load-bearing brick through various frames and panels to pre-stressed concrete. All these are in the hands of the traditional trades or their immediate offshoots. Most of the contractors concerned are experienced firms, and most of the architects are experienced men. We exclude, by implication, the Very Big Job, the Unusual Job, and the Man's First Job, as not being relevant, and now turn to our three categories of Getting Together.

Courtesy to Site Staff: An interesting study could be made of the relations between architects and the microcosm at the site, with digressions on subjects such as Tea and the Unambiguous Approach to apprentices. But we are led to ask, "Does not enlightened self-interest, if no higher motive, prompt the architect to be as nice as possible (for him) to the men who are building his job for him?" Are there any architects, their practices a welter of excruciating difficulties, who are deaf to such promptings?

We cannot believe it, nor indeed can our Getter-together, for this aspect of the craft is not insisted upon, is softened by references to some builders' handling of their own men, and is then dropped altogether, in favour of the sterner proposals of the other alternatives.

The Architect's Managerial Function: "Managerial" has a fine contemporary ring about it, but its application in the strict sense to any site that has a general foreman upon it is quite unthinkable, and we do the proposition no injustice if we substitute the word "organizing." Even this has to be applied with discretion, when we recollect the resentment of gentlemen who find the architect inclined to "do the builder's job for him."

But, assuming goodwill at the site, we are to understand that "Building Costs can be, etc., etc., if the Architect will exercise his Organizing Function—on the running of the contract."

This is indeed a bold proposal: no less than that the architect shall assume, presumably honorarily, the function for which the contractor is employed, and for which he is paid. To state it in this form makes further comment unnecessary, but we may observe that its adoption would at least recognize the very heavy part, unhonoured and unsung, that nearly every architect plays to-day, at site meetings and at his office telephone, in helping his contractor to find this material, or to shake some activity out of that sub-contractor.

If not during the course of the contract, then can it be that the Organizing or Managerial function has to be exercised in advance—at the design stage—if it is to constitute that Getting Together which will . . . .?

Certainly it is to be exercised then, and its result is a design, illustrated by drawings, specification and bills, which clearly envisages the way in which the job is to be built. But can we believe that within the classes of building that we have defined as forming numerically the bulk of the building trade, there is any significant number whose designs do not clearly envisage the construction? We cannot, and nor, we think, can you.

It seems that we are, in fact, in this department, already Together, but we can reopen the question under Category 3.

Prior Collaboration: This seems to be directed to one of three ends. The first is to improve the architect's knowledge of construction, as handled directly by contractors, so that he can in fact produce the sort of design that we claim above that he already produces. The second is that he may get a better insight to market conditions, and so design in materials that can be obtained. The third is that the copulation of minds may evolve a new building technique.

To take the last first, the example of Paxton is cited from time to time, who by a lucky loophole in tendering conditions evolved, with his builders, his glass and iron construction in time for the Great Exhibition. But the evolution of a new building technique is not generally the aim of a single medium-sized building project, nor is its testing-time to be found within the duration of the job. It is more in the field of the Very Big Job that such effort may be possible. It may also be remembered that the barrel of new techniques has been severely, and on the whole not very profitably, scraped by wartime and post-war research.

One recent example of successful technical development of school construction comes to mind, but that was the result of architectural collaboration with a metal glazing specialist, and not with a contractor.

Now for market conditions. These fluctuate greatly, even during the working-out of a design, and there is an admitted risk that an architect's scheme has to some extent to be recast at the point of execution, in order to use some alternative material. From this, prior consultation with one contractor is no better safeguard than the general survey of the market that architects make, as the need arises, through merchants and stockists. We exclude, as too remote, the possibility of a contractor actually securing materials in advance for a job for which his price may not be acceptable.

The last possibility is that collaboration with a contractor will make up for deficiency in the architect's knowledge of construction. A proposal of Getting Together with this implication is sometimes linked with a criticism of the Architectural School system. We have already left out of consideration the very young architect with a First Job, but we may bring him in here again, to ask how many architects newly from School are, or are likely to be, in the position of designing and developing a job without the constructional experience of a principal or of a collaborator to help them? None worth mentioning.

The question remains: should the average architect's deficiency of constructional knowledge, if it exists, be made good by close consultation, in design, with a general contractor? We see no indication of advantage here over the normal way of consulting the standard authorities, which now include the Ministry of Works, the Building Centre, and more than one Research Station. And there is always the purely informal discussion with building acquaintances, be they architects or contractors, that is part of the ordinary life of the building world.

Generally, of course, the things the architect doesn't know lie in fields now no longer part of the general contractor's immediate operations. Where specialists are concerned, close collaboration in design with one firm in each of the different trades is more or less essential and is the general practice. To some extent it is being abandoned in favour of the employing of consultants, so as to keep the advantage of competitive tendering.

The Getter-together's prior collaboration with one general contractor would remove competition from that half (to use a low average) of a building job. While the present tendering system has its disadvantages, the question whether its wholesale abandonment is desirable has not yet begun to be answered.

Getting Together as a principle, beyond, as we have said, the normal good relations of architects and builders, does not it seems bear very close analysis. We are left with the conclusion that, comforting though the words may sound, it is necessary to look elsewhere for a solution of the besetting difficulty. One concession to the principle, and one only, appears to us. That is, that some suggestions might be offered by architects, with respect, to the Building Trade, concerning what is required of builders' supervisors and general foremen, and what might be done to help them to come up to it.

For the rest, let us remain, with mutual good will, apart, and cultivate our own very distinct and particular gardens.

L. W.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

(Continued from page 220)

Peter Sharp, of Australia, had submitted a set of drawings. I hope it makes some of our students, so close at hand and with more opportunities than the Australian students, feel ashamed. It was a very good effort and full of interest. It did not, however, reach the standard of the winner.

The other bright spots in the exhibition were the entrants for the Measured Drawing prize and the sum of £75. There were eleven entrants, which is a record for many years. These must have been very encouraging both to the jury and the officials.

It was obvious that the entrants had been torn between two lines of study —either taking one building and making a complete study of it, or a collection of smaller subjects.

The winner, Mr. Tadeuszy Lesiszy, had measured complete St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Clayton made a record of this church in 1840 but Mr. Lesiszy had been able to add to this because the roof construction is now exposed due to war damage.

I was very impressed by Torrigian's sheets, which comprised the drawings of the Tomb of Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey, and also the Geometrical Staircase in St. Paul's. Not only was the draughtsmanship of a very high order but his studies of construction showed his interest and enthusiasm for the subject. I was very sorry he was not awarded a certificate of Honorary Mention.

Amongst the other subjects submitted were, two sheets of Rowallan Castle, Kilmarnock; four sheets of the Palladian Bridge, Stowe; three sheets of Senate House, Cambridge; Devonshire pulpits and Nottinghamshire forts; two elevations to churches with a sheet of screens and fonts.

I was sorry the plottings were not also on exhibition, as these show how deep the student's studies have been taken in the field.

The Neale Bursary, which is awarded for the measurement of old buildings and for research in the field of historical architecture, was awarded to Mr. R. T. Clough, who made a study of the old smelting mills of the Yorkshire Dales. As far as I am aware, this subject has never been seriously studied before. I know these Dales and many of these relics of their past glory are unfortunately being allowed to decay.

Mr. Clough is proposing to make a study of the old watermills of Yorkshire. I hope his researches will be published.

The Hunt Bursary, for which there were three entries, was awarded to Mr. E. H. Jamilly, who proposes to make a study of low cost housing on the Continent.

The Alfred Bossom Research Fellowship was awarded to Mr. Edward Mills, who is proposing to carry out research on a subject of interest to us all: "The weathering of modern buildings." As Mr. Mills pointed out in his submission to the jury, whilst there has been a certain amount of useful information already collected, it has been unco-ordinated. The study of the problem is vital, as many of the buildings of contemporary design which have been erected for some 20 years have either required very considerable maintenance to preserve their original condition, or have been allowed to deteriorate because of the cost of repair work.

Mr. Mills proposes to publish his research in book form. It will mainly consist of a number of specially prepared drawings of successful detail treatments from a wide variety of contemporary buildings accompanied by photographs. The descriptive matter will give information concerning the problem to be solved and the advantages of the methods adopted.

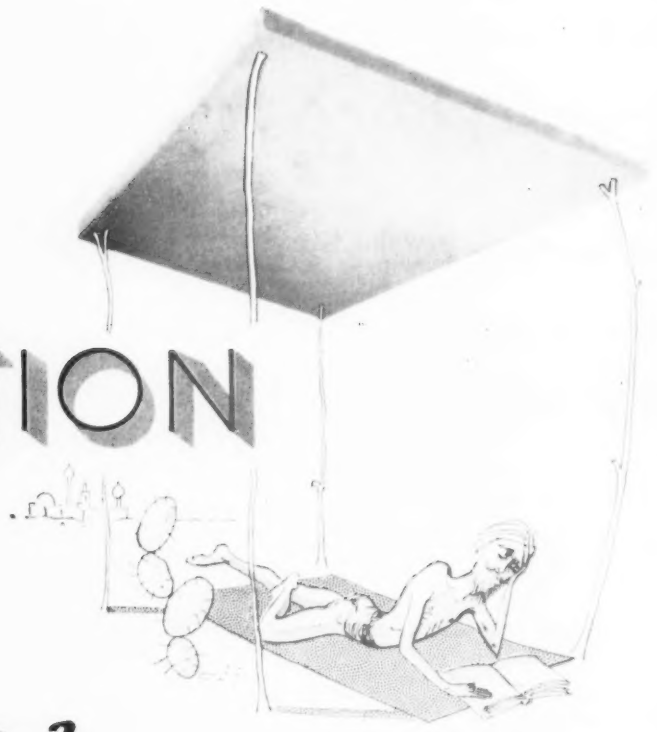
The results of Mr. Mills' research should be of invaluable assistance to both practising architects and students.

The R.I.B.A. Essay was not awarded. There were six entries and four fell into the all-too-common trap of submitting a thesis, not an essay.

The Bannister - Fletcher Silver Medal for an essay was awarded to Mr. G. T. West for his essay on the farm buildings in south-east Surrey before 1837.

Ralph Cowan, Head of the School of Architecture, Edinburgh, was awarded the Athens Bursary and is proposing to make a study of the use of colour in Greek times for, as he mentioned to me, he is not impressed by the existing colour reproductions, most of which seem to date from about the turn of the century.

I would like to end by offering my congratulations not only to the winners but to all who entered and have thereby helped to keep the prestige of these prizes alive. As far as I am aware, no other Institute can boast such a famous record for prizes, and if the students, through laziness, do not compete, the money will be used for some other purpose.



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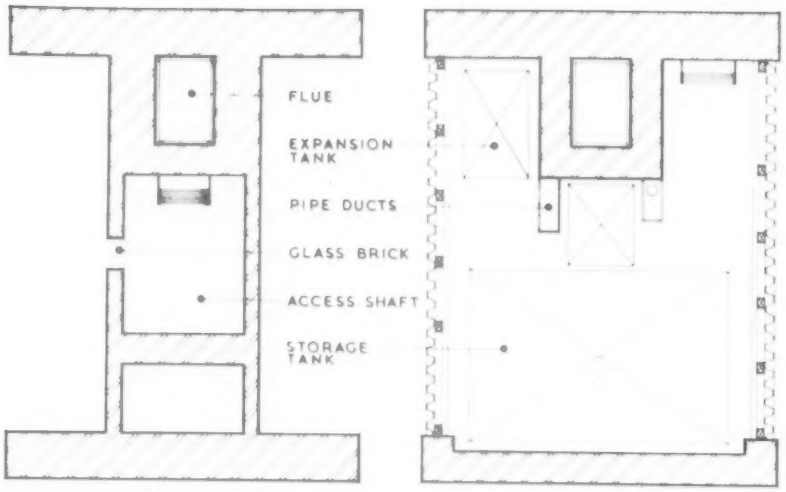
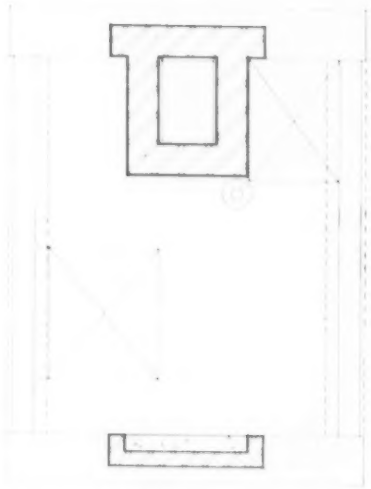


PLAN AT 'A'

PLAN AT 'B'

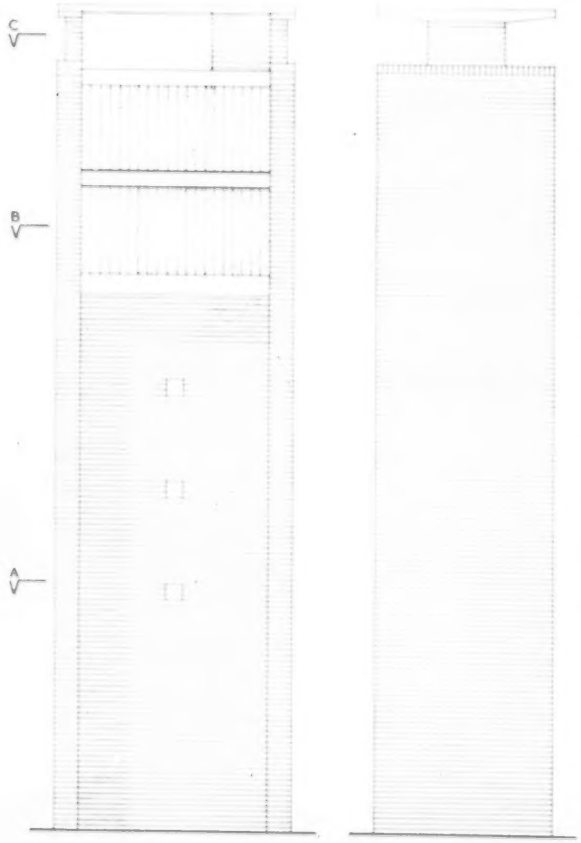


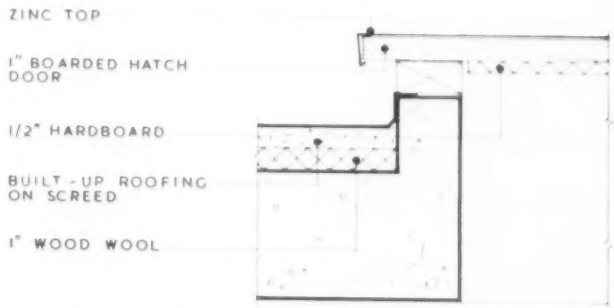
PLAN AT 'C'

SCALE FOR PLANS & SECTIONS 1" = 4'0"
SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS 1" = 8'0"

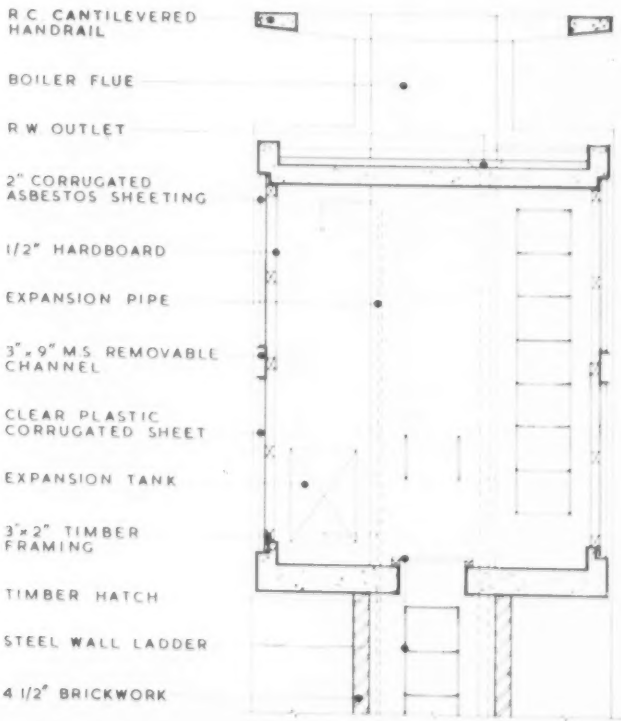
SIDE ELEVATION

END ELEVATION





PART SECTION THROUGH ROOF HATCH
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1' 0"



CROSS-SECTION THROUGH TOP OF TOWER

WATER TOWER & BOILER FLUE, SCHOOL AT HAMMERSMITH

ARCHITECT: ERNÖ GOLDFINGER

Plastics

I HAVE been noticing, as no doubt most architects have, an ever increasing use of plastics in building. There are times when I would like to use some of these alternative products but, like most architects, I have only a limited knowledge of the properties of the various types of plastics and I need guidance in order to know that the article offered is made from a suitable type and quality of material as the types are so numerous and their properties so different. I have had certain experiences of using plastic articles which have proved to be very unsatisfactory such as door furniture and coat hooks because I feel sure they have been made from unsuitable types of plastics.

Unlike other fields, as yet, one has only limited experience on which to base one's selection; there are only a few applicable B.S. to assist us while the salesmen in the builders merchants showrooms seldom have any more experience than one has oneself; remarks such as "we are selling plenty of these" are not a reliable guide as the other buyers may be as unknowledgeable as oneself but more willing to risk a failure than I am.

I should welcome an extension of the B.S. to the many articles for which the various plastics are used or are suitable so that I may know what I buy is made properly and is of suitable types of material. I have used B.S. 1254 for plastics W.C. seats without experiencing any trouble; also I have been offered other seats which have sometimes seemed, for one reason or another, to be more attractive but not knowing or having any evidence, such as the B.S. mark, to assure me that the material from which they are made is suitable I have not dared to order them.

There are some other things about plastic articles which I do not understand. For example, I examined recently some wall tiles which were 4in × 4in but it seems to me that if wall coverings are made of a material of this nature there can be neither a need for nor a justification for these small sizes with a multitude of joints when they could be available in large sheets with few joints. It seems to be a mere copying of clay tiles which cannot be made economically more than about 6in × 6in owing to the nature of clay and the firing to which it has to be subjected. I have also seen large plastic sheets which, in order to imitate clay wall tiles, have had indentations at 6in centres in both directions which appears to be a failure to appreciate the possibilities of the material. There are other wall covering materials in plastics which I have used successfully in large sizes thus reducing joints to a minimum. When I examined these small tiles I could get no assurance that their colour would remain unchanged in sunlight or whether they would not curl under steamy conditions. I was further disturbed as the salesman told me I could fix them with glue; when questioned as to the type of glue replied that he thought it was normal joiner's glue and was surprised when I expressed doubt as to its suitability in hot, damp atmospheres such as kitchens. He had no idea as to what had to be done to flush up the joints on the face between adjacent tiles. It seemed to me that apart from the questions of fixing and jointing that the surface of the tiles was barely hard enough. From experience the plastics type wall coverings do not seem to lessen condensation. The making of smooth flush joints also appears to present difficulties over the generally used materials.

I was recently attracted to some sinks made of plastics but here again I felt I needed a great deal of assurance that they were suitable for the very hard and variable conditions of use in a kitchen. For example, such questions passed through my mind as to whether they would stand strong acid and alkali, sharp knives cutting on them, blows from heavy saucepans and would the tightening of taps and traps by the plumber affect them. I have seen such sinks displayed in caravans at exhibitions for which purpose I have no doubt their light weight is very advantageous but I need a B.S. or some equal assurance that they are suitable for normal domestic use before I provide one for any of my clients.

In the field of door furniture there have been some very attractive plastics designs but it seems that it is of the greatest importance that they are made of the correct material to be satisfactory and, in some instances, suitably reinforced to give the required strength. But how is one to know which are satisfactory and which are not?

Another field of building where I believe plastics should find an extended use is plumbing. Here I have had both good and bad results. I installed some plastics ball floats which proved to be very unsatisfactory as they became heavy by saturation or by the growth of matter on the float. But others I have used more recently appear to be quite satisfactory. It would be helpful if experiences such as mine could be incorporated in a B.S. for general guidance. I have seen, but so far have not used, sink and basin traps made wholly or in part of plastics; again if the material from which they are made is correctly selected I see no reason why they should not be satisfactory.

I have used some plastics piping for cold water distribution in a non-building job but I doubt that its use will become extensive until the water authorities are more convinced than they seem to be at the moment that it has the necessary long, trouble-free life equivalent to the other accepted pipe materials. Again a B.S. might dispel doubts.

I have used with success flushing cisterns made of block plastics material but only when I have been able to purchase those marked to indicate compliance with B.S. 1125. The design of cisterns in this material have not, in the past, been very attractive but during the last year or so I have seen some which are quite acceptable.

I have also used plastics material in corrugated form in conjunction with roofing materials; I have an idea that these deteriorate more rapidly than glass but have advantages in installation over the latter. On one occasion I had difficulty with the local authority when I wanted to introduce corrugated sheets of this type in a garage building on the score of fire risks but I am told that this difficulty has now been overcome.

Incidentally I often wonder how many of those who specify so-called asphalt or decorative floor tiles realize that they are very dependent on plastics materials. Here again I would like to have the guidance of a B.S. to assist me in my selection between the products of the several producers and also a code of practice to guide those who have to supervise their laying which I am sure requires rather more skill than one is often led to believe if the resultant floors are to be satisfactory in wear and in appearance.

Two things about the plastics industry I find rather annoying, first, the overall name of the large group of materials covered. I always have a feeling that other materials such as clay products have an equal claim to be included in the word "plastics" and, secondly, the apparent claim to all plywood as coming within its scope; I prefer to view plywood as a timber industry product even if the adhesives are frequently a plastics product.

Among the wide range of materials covered by the term "plastics" there seems to be very great possibilities for further developments but it is to be hoped that the plastics industry will obtain and use the services of some persons who have a wide knowledge and experience of building and buildings since such people can provide information and guidance which should ensure proper design to suit the capabilities of each material and avoid the snags arising from fixing and maintenance.

DUTCH UNCLE

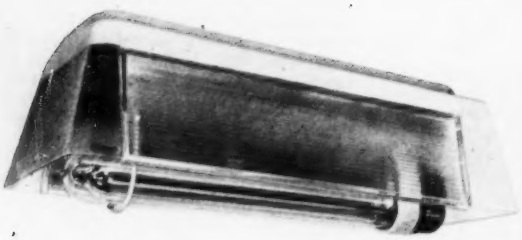
M.O.W. LECTURES

FEBRUARY

DARLINGTON, February 24th, at 7 p.m.
PRODUCTION LAYOUT FOR HOUSING.—Speaker: J. A. Kenyon, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Middlesbrough C.B., at the Technical College, Northgate, Darlington.

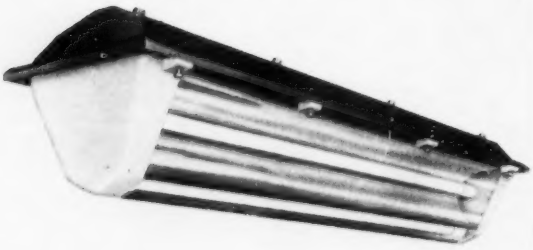
BRADFORD, February 24th, at 7.15 p.m.
NEW TIMBERS IN BUILDING.—Speaker: J. Jowett, Regional Officer, Timber Development Association, North Eastern Region, at the Technical College, Great Horton Road, Bradford.

LETCHWORTH, February 24th, at 7.30 p.m.
BRITISH STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE FOR BUILDING.—Speaker: C. Roland Woods, Director, Council for Codes of Practice for Buildings, at the Broadway Hall, North Herts Technical College, Letchworth.



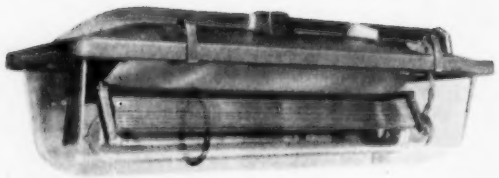
SERVICES
LIGHTING
B 1 63

An open type sodium lantern for street lighting. This unit which made its first appearance recently is largely of "Perspex" and has built-in refractor side panels and a flexible moisture-proof, rubber lampholder. Two designs cater for either top or side entry mounting.



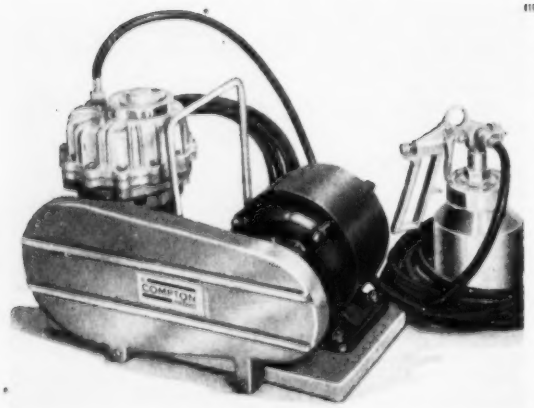
SERVICES
LIGHTING
B 1 64

From the same stable as B1/63 and B1/65 comes this three-lamp fluorescent lantern for Group A roads. The lamps and three associated polished anodized aluminium reflectors are mounted to form a single optical system giving excellent lighting control. The main chassis is of steel with an aluminium canopy and "Perspex" cover bowl.



SERVICES
LIGHTING
B 1 65

The sodium enclosed lantern of the new range, cf. B1/63 is so designed that the lamp, the anodized aluminium reflector and the side panels are mounted to form a single optical unit which is completely enclosed in a clear "Perspex" weatherproof cover. This unit is made to take either side or top entry mounting.



PLANT
SPRAY
EQUIPMENT, ETC.
E 15 1

This compact portable spraying outfit is of the diaphragm type and owing to its silence in operation can be used anywhere without causing annoyance.
The spray gun is supplied with 20 feet of hose. The aluminium colour container holds 1½ pints and is attached to the gun by a quick acting screw thread.
On a test it was shown that 41½ square feet of wall were sprayed with good coverage in 90 seconds. It is claimed that the compressor will spray all normal types of finish and will also inflate your car tyres.

MOSAICS

The names and addresses of manufacturers of any item illustrated in MOSAICS, together with more detailed information relating to their products—including price and availability—will be forwarded to readers on request.

Letters should quote the serial number and be addressed to :

The Editor,
The Architect and Building News,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Please mark the envelope MOSAICS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

An interesting example of prolonged protection afforded to a steel building in Sheffield by a sprayed aluminium coating was recently reported to the Protective Coatings (Corrosion) Sub-Committee of the British Iron and Steel Research Association. It was brought to the attention of B.I.S.R.A. by Mr. H. Bull, managing director of Brown Bayley Steels, Ltd., and concerns his company's Test House.

This Test House was built in 1937, and the total area of the Test House walls, which are of ¼in steel plate, is roughly 2,000 sq ft.

The outer surfaces of the steel plates were grit blasted and sprayed with aluminium when the building was erected, after which a dado of about 3ft all round the building was overcoated with two coats of black bituminous paint and a single coat of lacquer. The cost per sq ft of the complete protective scheme was 3s 3d.

The work was completed in March, 1938, and the building was left as it was until the outbreak of war in 1939. Thereafter, during the war years, the Test House was used as a strong point, for which purpose its walls were encased with a sand revetment to a height of about 10ft. The sand may have damaged the aluminium coating slightly in places but when the revetment was removed in 1946 the coating was virtually intact and it was considered sufficient to repaint the building. Two coats of bituminous paint were applied to the dado and above this two coats of an aluminium paint.

In June, 1952, the Sub-Committee found that the sprayed aluminium coating was still in very good condition. Some slight rust-staining could be seen in places; at others there were small patches of rust, about 1 sq in in size, where the coating has been in contact with the sand. Appreciable rusting was observed at only one place, where in a narrow band about 3ft wide over a window some 10 per cent of rusting had occurred. Otherwise the coating was in excellent condition. It will, however, be advisable to repaint it soon, for signs of pending breakdown were apparent and 15 years is about the maximum life that can reasonably be expected from a sprayed aluminium coating in such a highly corrosive works atmosphere.

CONTRACT • NEWS •

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

OPEN

BUILDING

BASINGSTOKE B.C. (a) 8 aged persons' dwellings, Church Square. (b) Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gns.

* * *

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Adaptation of "The Grange," Rottingdean, as a branch library. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, Kings Road. (c) 2gns. (e) March 2.

* * *

BROMSGROVE U.C. (a) 140 houses, Charford Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council House. (c) 3gns. (d) Feb. 25.

* * *

BUCKS C.C. (a) Infants' school at Water Eaton, Bletchley. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury. (c) 5gns. (d) Feb. 27. (e) March 27.

* * *

CREDITON U.C. (a) Public convenience, St. Lawrence Green. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Office, Parliament Street. (c) 1gn. (e) March 28.

* * *

CROSBY B.C. (a) 66 houses and 12 flats, Brownmoor Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22. (c) 2gns. (e) March 2.

* * *

CUMBERLAND C.C. (a) Nurses' houses with surgery, waiting space, garage, at Parton, near Whitehaven and Bothel, near Cockermouth. (b) County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle. (e) March 7.

* * *

DARTFORD R.C. (a) 58 houses and flats, St. James' Lane Estate, Stone. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, West Hill. (c) 2gns.

* * *

DONCASTER B.C. (a) Foundation works for proposed boys' secondary school, Hills Lane, Wheatley. (b) Borough Architect, 15, South Parade. (c) 3gns. (e) March 2.

* * *

ENNERDALE R.C. (a) Public convenience at Frizington. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Chambers, Cleator. (e) March 6.

* * *

ETON U.C. (a) 24 houses and block of 8 flats, Meux Field site, Eton Wick. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, High Street. (c) 2gns. (e) Mar. 10.

* * *

GIPPING R.C. (a) 8 houses at Nettlestead. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Needham Market, near Ipswich. (c) £3. (e) Mar. 2.

* * *

GRANTHAM B.C. (a) 24 houses at Harrowby. (b) Borough Engineer, Guildhall. (c) 2gns. (e) Mar. 18.

* * *

HORNCHURCH U.C. (a) 78 flats, Front Lane, Cranham. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (e) Mar. 7.

* * *

IPSWICH B.C. (a) Alterations and extension to the Crematorium. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, 19, Tower Street. (c) 3gns by cheque. (e) Mar. 11.

* * *

LAUNCESTON R.C. (a) 6 houses at Boyton, 3 at Warbstow, 3 at Bolventor. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, 20, Western Road. (e) Mar. 7.

LONDON—HENDON B.C. (a) Block of 9 flats, North Road, Burnt Oak. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.W.4. (c) 2gns. (d) Feb. 27.

• • •

LUTON B.C. (a) 26 houses and construction of roads and sewers at Hayhurst Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Feb. 27.

• • •

MELFORD R.C. (a) 4 houses at Stanstead, 8 at Shimpling and 4 at Lawshall. (b) Messrs. H. C. Hughes and P. Bicknell, 1, Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge (stating site or sites). (c) 3gns. (e) Mar. 17.

• • •

MONMOUTHSHIRE C.C. (a) Buildings, with foundation works, ground works and drainage, for new infants' school at Bulwark, near Chepstow. (b) County Architect, Queen's Hill, Newport. (c) 3gns cheque payable to Council. (e) Mar. 16.

• • •

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE C.C. (a) Grammar school at Corby. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Northampton. (d) Feb. 24.

• • •

NORTON R.C. (a) (1) 4 houses at Langton; (2) 4 houses at East Knapton; and (3) 2 houses at Kirby Grindalythe. (b) Council's Architect, R.D.C. Offices, Welham Road, Norton, Malton. (c) 1gn each group, by cheque. (e) Mar. 9.

• • •

PEMBROKE R.C. (a) 10 houses at Carew and 5 houses, etc., at Redberth. (b) Council's Clerk, Barnard House. (c) £2 each site. (e) Feb. 27.

• • •

PORTSMOUTH C.C. (a) 18 houses and 24 flats at Lake Road. (b) Mr. R. A. Thomas, Buckingham House, High Street. (c) 3gns. (d) Feb. 26.

• • •

PORTSMOUTH C.C. (a) Demolition, alterations and additions at the Girls' Southern Grammar School, Fawcett Road, Southsea. (b) City Architect, Municipal Offices, 1, Western Parade, Southsea. (c) 3gns. (d) Feb. 26.

• • •

RUSHDEN U.C. (a) Alterations and repairs at Rushden Hall. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Buildings. (e) Mar. 5.

• • •

ST. HELENS B.C. (a) Contract No. 2019. 1 pair of police houses and 2 pairs of fire service houses, Alder Hey Road and Dodd Avenue. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Mar. 9.

• • •

SCOTLAND—BURGH OF CUMNOCK AND HOLMHEAD. (a) 18 houses at Emrys Avenue, Cumnock (separate trades). (b) Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Cumnock.

• • •

SCOTLAND—MIDLOTHIAN C.C. (a) Secondary school at Poltonhall (separate trades). (b) County Architect, 32, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.

• • •

SOUTHPORT B.C. (a) (1) Block of 18 flats; (2) 8 shops and 8 maisonnettes; Site 15, Heathfield Road. (b) Borough Architect, 93-105, Lord Street. (c) 2gns each contract. (e) March 9.

• • •

STROOD R.C. (a) 8 Bungalows at Chattenden Hoo. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Frindsbury Hill. (c) 5gns. (e) March 6.

• • •

SWADLINCOTE U.C. (a) 54 Houses, Hartshorne Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Bank House, Midland Road. (c) 2gns. (e) March 9.

TETTENHALL U.C. (a) (Contract 21) 16 houses (Contract 22) 8 (Contract 23) 25 houses; Grange Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 3gns. (d) Feb. 23.

• • •

TUNBRIDGE WELLS B.C. (a) (Contract No. 6) 16 flats and 44 houses and (Contract No. 7) 4 flats and 44 houses on the Sherwood Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 2gns each contract.

• • •

UPPER STOUR VALLEY MAIN SEWERAGE BOARD. (a) Garage, workshop and stores at Silverthorne Lane Depot, Cradley Heath, Staffs. (b) Board's Engineer, 13, Church Street, Stourbridge. (c) 2gns. (e) March 7.

• • •

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Demolition and rebuilding sanitary blocks at Morley Cross Hall School. (b) Divisional Architect, Balne Lane, Wakefield. (c) 1gn. (e) March 2.

• • •

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Additional accommodation at Ilkley Grammar School. (b) County Architect, "Bishopgarth," Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 1gn. (e) March 9.

• • •

WHITTLESEY U.C. (a) Erection and completion (including site works) of 62 houses at Victory Avenue and Drybread Road (in 1 contract or 2 contracts of 42 and 20). (b) Messrs. Ruddle and Wilkinson, Long Causeway Chambers, Peterborough, immediately. (c) 2gns each contract.

• • •

WOKINGHAM R.C. (a) 36 houses, 4 bungalows and 9 flats at Finch Road, Earley. (b) Eric G. V. Hives, 3, Cork Street, Reading. (c) 2gns. (e) March 2.

• • •

WORKSOP CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. (a) Extensions to Eastgate Garage, grocer's shop and house at Woodsetts, near Worksop. (b) Messrs. J. Haslam and Sons, Ryton Chambers, Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, Notts. (c) 5gns by cheque.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BUILDING

HULL CORPORATION. (1) 66 flats. (2) Vauxhall Grove. (3) J. Mather and Son, 64a, De Grey Street, Hull. (4) £81,270.

• • •

TOTTENHAM B.C. (1) 51 flats. (2) Tewkesbury area. (3) Lancasters Contractors, Ltd., 30, Ealing Road, Wembley. (4) £83,175.

• • •

ST. PANCRAS B.C. (1) 46 flats, shops, etc. (2) Judd Street. (3) Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., 100, Park Lane, London, W.1. (4) £147,704.

• • •

LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL. (1) Secondary school. (2) New Parks Estate. (3) J. Chapman and Sons, Ltd., Knighton Junction, Welford Road, Leicester. (4) £172,350.

• • •

GATESHEAD B.C. (1) Grammar school. (2) Dryden Road. (3) William Hall (Contractors), Ltd., Derwent Joinery Works, Gateshead, 8. (4) £195,835.

MIDDLESEX E.C. (1) School. (2) Belmont, Tottenham. (3) Henry Knight and Son, 16, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N.17. (4) £75,610.

* * *

WEST HAM. (1) Repairs, etc., to grain silos and flour mills for C.W.S., Ltd. (2) Royal Victoria Docks. (3) C.W.S. Building Department, London, E. (4) £45,698.

* * *

MIDDLESEX COUNTY E.C. (1) Secondary grammar school. (2) Park House, Hayes. (3) F. G. Minter, Ltd., 4, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (4) £151,672. (1) Primary school. (2) Hayes. (3) Prestige and Co., Ltd., 149, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.1. (4) £106,264.

* * *

SHOREDITCH B.C. (1) Blocks of flats. (2) Pitfield Estate. (3) Tersons, Ltd., 1, Seward Street, London, E.C.1. (4) £211,670.

* * *

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE E.C. (1) College of Technology. (2) Northumberland Road. (3) Stephen Easten, Ltd., Westgate Grange, Newcastle. (4) £127,976.

* * *

AMERSHAM R.D.C. (1) 64 houses. (2) St. Giles. (3) Comben and Wakeling, Ltd., Kenton Road, Harrow. (4) £74,169.

* * *

SOUTHEND B.C. (1) Infants' school. (2) Fairway, Leigh. (3) Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Weston-super-Mare. (4) £42,131.

* * *

HACKNEY B.C. (1) 20 dwellings. (2) Casemore Road. (3) E. A. Roome and Co., Ltd., 7, Urswick Road, London, E.9. (4) £48,844.

* * *

BOLTON CORPORATION. (1) Residential nursery. (3) G. H. Pearse and Son, Carlisle Street, Bolton. (4) £31,005.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS • ANNOUNCEMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Rate 1/6 per line, minimum 3/- — *Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue*

APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECT at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade VI (£670-£735 p.a.) for a period not exceeding two years.

Candidates should be Registered Architects with experience in the design of Municipal Houses and Estate development, and should be Associate members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Preference will be given to candidates with some Town Planning experience.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the same should be returned in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Architect," not later than Tuesday, 10th March, 1953.

L. O. BOTTOMLEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
BATLEY, Yorks. [6940

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

VACANCIES for ARCHITECTS (A.R.I.B.A.), (up to £696).

Application forms (for return by 2nd March), and particulars from Architect, AR/EK/H/3 County Hall, S.E.1 (137) [6942

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. GRADE VIII

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT on A.P.T. Grade VIII (£760 to £835 per annum).

Applicants should be Registered Architects, preferably Members of the R.I.B.A., with a sound training and experience in the design and construction of modern buildings.

It may be possible to assist the successful candidate if there is any difficulty with regard to housing, and in any case a separation allowance of not exceeding 30s a week will be paid to a married officer taking up the appointment, together with third-class return railway fare once a month to visit his family, such allowances to be limited to a period of six months or until such time as the officer is able to obtain accommodation for himself and his family in Shropshire, whichever is the earlier.

Application forms and conditions of the appointment may be obtained from The County Architect, C. H. Simmons, A.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P., Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury, to whom they must be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Tuesday, 10th March, 1953.

G. C. GODBER,
Clerk of the Council.

Shrewsbury.
February, 1953. [6945

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

VACANCIES exist in the Chief Architect's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with recognised training and fair experience. Vacancies are mainly in London. Successful candidates will be employed on a variety of Public Buildings, including Atomic Energy and other Research Establishments, Telephone Exchanges and Housing.

London salary: Up to £628 per annum.

Starting pay according to age, qualifications and experience.

Rates outside London are slightly lower.

Although these are not established posts, many have long term possibilities and competitions are held periodically to fill established vacancies.

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality and full details of training and experience, to the Chief Architect, Ministry of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference W.G.10/C.A.1. [6891

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION requires H.M. INSPECTORS (men and women). Preferably under 50. Appropriate professional qualifications and teaching and practical experience desirable in Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, Mining, Architecture, Building or Management Studies.

Posts permanent and pensionable. Inclusive salary: **London** £1,075 by 12 increments to £1,625 (men); £970 by 11 increments to £1,438 (women). **Elsewhere** slightly less. A few posts carry £100 allowance. Appointments may exceptionally be made above the minimum. Higher posts filled by promotion.

Application form from The Secretary (Inspectors' Section), Ministry of Education, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Closing date 31st March. [6944

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following post in the Engineer's Division:

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Engineering). Salary £600 × £25(7) × £30(3)—£865.

The Board may fix the starting point above the minimum of the scale on the grounds of full professional experience and age.

Applicants must hold Corporate Membership of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and have experience in taking off and preparing Bills of Quantities from Engineers' drawings (Electrical, Heating, etc.), pricing materials and work, checking tenders, contractors' accounts, etc.

The appointment is superannuable and is terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and present position, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be addressed to the Secretary, Welsh Regional Hospital Board, Temple of Peace and Health, Cardiff, so as to reach him not later than 10 days from the appearance of this advertisement. [6949

TENDERS

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

BUILDERS and Contractors wishing to tender for the erection of a HOUSING SCHEME AT BROADHURST GARDENS, N.W.6 (1 block 5 storeys high, 2 blocks 4 storeys high, comprising 96 maisonnettes and 12 flats), should send names to me by 2nd March, 1953, with statement of work already carried out. Tenderers will be selected and Council may add others.

P. H. HARROLD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. [6946

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

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The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

QUALIFIED Architectural Assistant required. Experience in industrial work preferred, but not essential.—T. Mitchell, 20, Bedford Square, W.C.1. [6947

N.A.A.F.I. requires two qualified assistants within the architects' branch at headquarters, Claygate; a sound knowledge of working drawings essential for a variety of interesting work.—Reply in first instance in writing, giving full details, to Director of Works and Buildings, N.A.A.F.I., Esher, Surrey. [6921

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

CIVIL Engineers required for hydro electric scheme in the Highlands of Scotland.—Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box 5464. [6950

A STRUCTURAL Engineer is required to take charge of the engineering section in an architect's office concerned with the design of prefabricated and traditional buildings.—Please reply Box 5455. [6948

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, invite applications for the post of surveyor draughtsman; candidates should preferably have architectural experience and should be capable of using the level and theodolite and able to undertake large scale surveys without supervision; only applications from men with this experience can be considered.—Apply in writing to the Staff Manager, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, Cunard Buildings, Liverpool, 3, quoting reference S/D. [6926

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, invite applications for the post of quantity surveyor; candidates should preferably be Associates of the R.I.C.S. and experienced in the writing of specifications, working up and preparation of bills of quantities for industrial type buildings, offices, amenity buildings, etc.; they should be capable of preparation of cost estimates, issue of enquiries and placing of orders for specialist sub-contracts; salary in accordance with qualifications and experience.—Apply in writing to the Staff Manager, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3, quoting reference Q/S. [6927

SERVICES OFFERED

THATCHING and reedlaying contracts undertaken by experts.—J. G. Cowell, Soham, Ely, Cambs. [0122

CONTRACTS WANTED

PAINTING and decorating contracts and sub-contracts wanted, all classes, any area; new work or old.—Henries, 15, Furzedown Drive, Tooting, S.W.17. Streatham 6193. [0127

FOR SALE

SOLID old oak ships beams. Prices 10s per cube on site.—Chancellor & Sons, 26, High Street, Camberley. (Tel.: 1230/1.) [6941

FOR sale on easy terms, 5in vernier Theodolite by Cooke. Also other levels and theodolites. Send for list.—Gerrard Trading Co. (A.B.N.), 21, Bateman St., London, W.1. [6931

TIME Sheets, billheads, wage bags, cards and all office needs for the Builder.—Send for free sample set and price list to The Orchard Press (A.B.), Eastcote, Pinner, Middx. [6930

ALL Mouldings, Plain and Embossed, and Embossed ornaments. Numerous designs.—Dareve's Moulding Mills, Ltd., 60, Pownall Rd., Dalston, E.8. [0086

CENTRAL HEATING BOILER. Britannia 311.K. Type, Large Capacity Multi Section with Automatic Stoker, for immediate disposal on site; inspection and offers invited.—E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Carver Street, BIRMINGHAM, 1. [6939

FOR SALE—contd.

FOR sale; the following works by Ruskin:—"Modern Painters" in five volumes. "Stones of Venice" in three volumes. "Seven Lamps of Architecture." All in good condition; £5.—Write box 5366. [6943

CAST Iron Rectangular R.W. Pipes eared, 4in × 3in, 4in × 4in, 5in × 4in and 6in × 4in now available, also C.I. Moulded O.G. Gutters, 4in, 5in, 6in and 7in stocked at Stores Hanwell, London, W.7.—Hills Bros., (Est. 1932), 49, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. CIT. 3094. [6898

HARDWOOD flooring—lasts a lifetime; block or strip flooring in ¾in, ⅞in, 1in, 1¼in and 1½in thicknesses in the following species, grades suitable for civic, domestic and factory floors: Oak, Teak, Gurjun, Keruing, Afromosia, Sapele, Muhuhu, Ekki, Greenheart, Iroko, Chumprak, Krabac, Beech, Birch, Maple, Silky Oak, Ramin, Seraya, Loliondo, Muhimbi, Jarrah, Olivillo, Panga Panga, Kempas, Kapur, etc.—William Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Joinery Department, 38, Wellington Rd., Liverpool, 8. Tel. Lark Lane 1921/4. Grams: Thornpool, Liverpool. [6928

FOR SALE—contd.

PRINTING and Development machine. For Sale. One Halden 42in Carbon Arc Continuous Electric photo copy machine with ¼ H.P. Motor, wired for A.C. 230 V, 1 phase also one B. J. Hall 42in Electric Developing Machine with fractional H.P. Motor wired for A.C. 230 V, 1 phase. Available end February, can be seen working any day by appointment; in perfect condition. Would suit Architect, Surveyor, Builder and Contractor's Office, all reasonable offers will be considered.—Reply to Wilson LOVATT & Sons, Ltd., Clarence Street, Wolverhampton, or telephone WOLVERHAMPTON 20661. [6938

INSURANCE

PROFESSIONAL Indemnity Insurance effected. Please write for Proposal Form to E. J. SAXBY, Incorporated Insurance Broker, 37a Carfax, Horsham, Sussex. Tel. 990. [0129

NISSEN HUTS, ETC.

ROMNEY SHEDS FOR HIRE.

FROM stock, 35ft span × 17ft 6in high, semi-circular × 96ft long. Covered steel corrugated sheets. Door one end. Dead lights as required.—Bellmans, Terminal House, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 5259. [6902

RECONDITIONED ex-Army huts and manufactured buildings, timber, asbestos, Nissen type, hall type, etc., all sizes and prices.—Write, call or telephone Universal Supplies (Belvedere), Ltd., Dept. 32, Crabtree Manorway, Belvedere, Kent. Tel. Erith 2948. [0120

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DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE.

"WATCH IT COME DOWN"
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282, Baring Rd., Lee, S.E.12. Tel. Lee Green 7755.
Old Mansions bought for salvage. [0124

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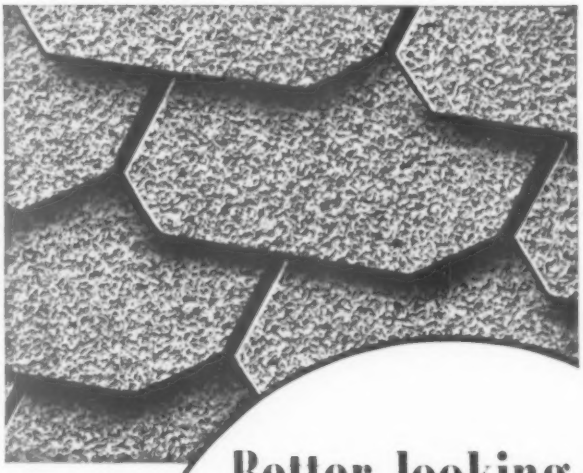

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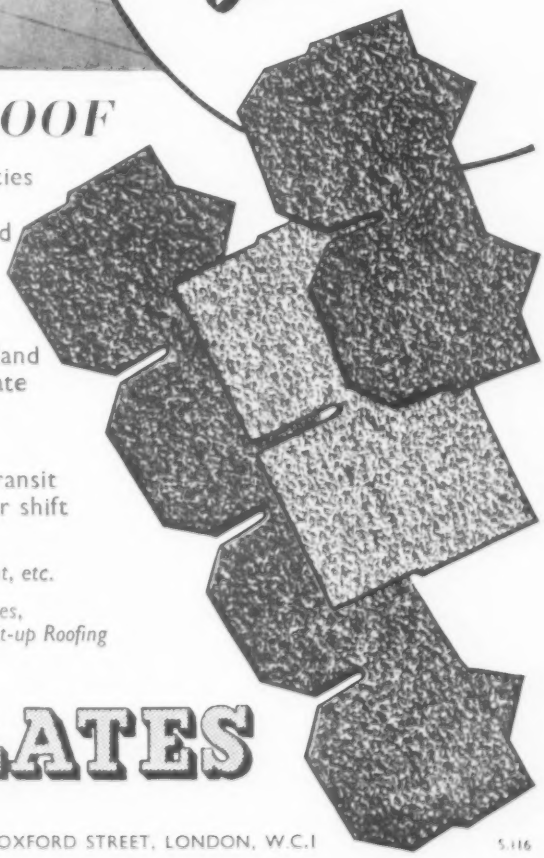

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